The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No 9.767—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	5 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy.....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th March, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th March, at 4 P.M., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th March, 1880, at 10 A.M.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ 335

The Arcot is due in London on 29th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Abyssinia connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 160

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

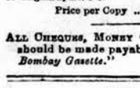
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

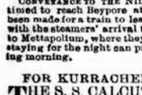
Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY.....Rs. 500.
or other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
FARE.....Rs. 400.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer SICILY, Captain GREEN, 1,075 Tons 220 H.P. nominal, will sail as above on the 27th April.
She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

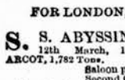
BOMBAY TO LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



S. S. ERLKING, 2,178 Tons, 230 H. P. nominal. This Fine Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd April. She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation,
FARE.....Rs. 400.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—
S. S. ETTORE, Captain C. Lazarich, on the 20th March, 1880, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said.
S. S. DIDO, Captain E. Perini, to sail on or about the 5th April, 1880.
S. S. POLLUCE, Captan G. Ragusin, to sail on the 20th April, 1880.
S. S. TEBE, Captain G. Orlanovich, to sail on or about the 5th May 1880.
S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 20th May, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 255	„ 130 0
To Port Said	„ 325	„ 225	„ 121 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCE effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.
For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
SUMATRA	3488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th March.
NEPAUL	3596	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2588	460	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4022	700	R. Methven	17th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
VERONA	3065	670	W. Barratt	15th do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. I. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	19th March.
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE
or
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* GENOA.

Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. BRITANNIA	3060	500	R Hutchison	17th March

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	2090	424	J. Craig	24th March.
S. S. COLUMBIA	2090	340	Wm. Young	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	485	J. Laird	21st April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	5th May.
S. S. TRINACRIA	2107	424	L. White, about 12th do.	

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare though to New York	Rs. 600
„ „ Liverpool	„ 500
„ „ Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „ Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
„ „ LIVERPOOL.....„ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	3203	400	O. Lloyd	24th Mar.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st April.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	350	J. Verrill	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	3203	400	O. Lloyd	16th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

S. S. OCEAN KING,
2,500 Tons, 450 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ED. SCOTT, K. O. C. I.
FARE.....Rs. 400.

THIS SPLENDID FAST STEAMER will sail POSITIVELY on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steamer VORTIGERN, from LONDON, has ARRIVED, and that she will DISCHARGE in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.

All claims must be sent in and passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer, otherwise they cannot be admitted under any circumstances.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th March 1880.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their
WAREHOUSES,
SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported extracts. They are free from mustiness and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN, (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition) Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs. 2-8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, Bottle containing 4 oz.	„ 3-0
EXTRACT of BEEF, (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan) Bottle containing 3 oz.	„ 1-4
Quarter pound jars	„ 2-8
Half pound jars	„ 4-12
One pound jars	„ 9-4

D. S. KEMP & CO,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FLEAS IN DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."
(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them; but at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost *instantaneously* rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a muffineer or dredged Once a week will suffice; so that the thing is economical; it is *absolutely and thoroughly efficacious.*
Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rats.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.
Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRIVATE OFFERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 15th instant for the PURCHASE of the Company's IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES situated at the Powder Works Sunder, Mazagon, as follows:—

1. A piece or parcel of Leasehold ground held by the Company from Government at a rental of Rs. 100 per month for a term of 99 years renewable, admeasuring 20,000 square yards, lying on the south side of the Tank Bunder, including all the buildings, tanks, &c., standing thereon, suitable for a factory or a spinning and Weaving Mill, but exclusive of the Cotton Presses, Machinery, Tools, &c., therein.

2. A piece or parcel of freehold vacant ground (partly hilly) admeasuring 18,000 square yards or thereabout, lying on the west side of the road, running from the Bombay Defences Office towards Tank Bunder.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Company.

J. GORDON, Secretary.
Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, 6th March 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. Nazir.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
A DRAMA IN FOUR ACTS ADAPTED FROM MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NOVEL,
"EAST LYNNE."

Sir Francis Levison	Mr. C Cartwright.
Archibald Carlyle	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Lord Mount Severn	Mr. A. H. Taylor.
Justice Hare	Mr. C. Thompson.
Richard Hare	Mr. Carlyon.
Mr. Dill	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Officer	Mr. Crooke.
Willie Carlyle	Miss Lillian May.
Lady Isabel / Madame Vine	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Barbara Hare	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Cornelia Carlyle	Miss Minnie Hampden.
Joyce	Miss Madge Antoinette.

ON SATURDAY,
"ALADDIN."
(BURLESQUE.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m.

STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... „ A. J. LEVEY.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN GEORGE JOHN HARE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the late Captain GEORGE JOHN HARE, of the 22nd Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry, who died at Sufed Sang in Afghanistan on the 5th January, 1880, are requested to commun cate with the undersigned within one month, after which date no claims will be attended to.

CHARLES POLLARD,
Major General, Royal Engineers, Lahore,
Attorney for Executrix.
Lahore, 4th March 1880.

S. S. VINGORLA DISASTER RELIEF FUND.

THE following Gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS in AID of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of the Captain and Chief and Second Engineers of S. S. VINGORLA, who so gallantly remained at their posts till the last moment and went down in the ship:—

The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley.
Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mowat.
F. D. Parke, Esq.
C. Grondona, Esq.
J. N. Graham, Esq.
Captain H. Morland.
A. Johnstone, Esq.
C. H. Hillcoat, Esq.
Captain J. Dixon.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
C. Macdonald, Esq.
W. Maitland, Esq.
J. L. Mackay, Esq.
H. Curwen, Esq.
G. M. Bruce, Esq.
G. K. Ormiston, Esq.
Grotta Geary, Esq.
Rev. D. Mac Iheran.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
C. H. S. Forbes, Esq.

The Committee will receive and administer any sums that may be subscribed for the relief of the necessitous friends of the sixty native passengers who were drowned in the disaster.

Subscriptions should be sent to the undersigned, and it is requested that subscribers will be so good as to state whether their subscriptions are for the *European Widow Relief Fund*, or the *Native Sufferers Relief Fund.*

Subscriptions will be acknowledged in the daily papers.

JAS. L. MACKAY,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer, Vingorla Disaster Relief Fund.
37, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th March 1880.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row, in the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1880, at 3-30 P.M. for confirming the following special Resolutions adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of March, 1880:—

1. That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

[a] The existing Article No. 97 be and is hereby cancelled, and the following Articles substituted in place thereof:—

97. The General Management of the business of the Company, both at the Registered Office in Bombay and at Hyderabad, but subject to the Control and Supervision of the Directors, shall be in the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mr. J. Seymour Keay shall be the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, and his remuneration for the management of the business of the Company shall be 2½ per cent. upon all monies received for yarn and cloth and other articles manufactured and sold by the Company.

Mr. J. Seymour Keay may carry on the said management in either of the abovenamed places in which he may not be present by means of a duly constituted attorney of whose remuneration shall be paid by him and for whose acts and doings he shall be responsible), provided always that unless in case of serious sickness the said J. Seymour Keay shall not absent himself from both these places at the same time for more than eight months during the period of any two years except with the special permission of the Directors, and in the case of such absence he shall carry on the said management at both of these places by attorney or attorneys.

The salary or salaries of the Mill hands, overlookers, clerks, managers, and expenses of the Office Establishment at Bombay and Hyderabad, shall be paid by the Company, provided that the expenses of the whole establishment and management at Bombay is to be limited to Rs. 250 per month, unless any further sum be specially sanctioned by the Directors.

The Board in addition to the powers and authorities by the said Act or by these Presents, express y conferred upon them, may exercise all such power, give all such consent, make all such arrangements, and generally do all such acts and things as are or shall be by the said Act and these Presents directed or authorized to be exercised, given, made, or done by the Company, and are not hereby expressly directed to be exercised, given, made, or done by the Company in General Meeting, but subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the said Act and of these Presents, and subject also to such (if any) regulations as are from time to time made by the Company in General Meeting, but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if the regulation had not been made.

[b] The existing Article No. 100 be and is hereby cancelled, and the following Article be substituted in its place:—

100. The Secretary, Treasurer and Agent shall be disqualified if he becomes incapable to act as such Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, or becomes mentally diseased, or insolvent, or compromises with his creditors, or conveys his estate to trustees for the benefit of his creditors, the Company then in General Meeting assembled may nominate such person or persons and on such terms as they may think fit to be such Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

[c] The existing Article No. 101 be and is hereby cancelled, and the following Article be substituted in its place:—

101. The Secretary, Treasurer and Agent shall have power, subject to the sanction and approval of the Directors, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transactions and management of the affairs and business of the Company or otherwise for the purposes thereof, and from time to time to remove or suspend such Managers, Bankers, Engineers, Clerks, Brokers, Accountants and other Officers with such powers and duties as he shall think proper.

Notwithstanding this clause, the Directors shall have full powers and authority at any time, or from time to time, to remove or suspend any of the Employés of the Company except the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, as aforesaid, and to appoint in his or their place such other persons as they may think proper, and also to appoint such Managers, Engineers, Brokers, Accountants, Clerks, and overlookers, as they may think proper.

The Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent is at liberty for the purposes of the Company to lend money from time to time to the Company in current account or as fixed loan at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon between him and the Directors.

2. That Article 71 of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

That the words "Three Months" be expunged from that Article and the words "Fifteen Days" be substituted in their place.

3. That Article 81 of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

That the words "Three Months" be exounged from that Article, and the words "Fifteen Days" be substituted in their place.

By Order of the Directors,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
Chairman of the Board.
Bombay, 8th March 1880.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6	4	0	7 ft. by 9	7	0	
6 ft. by 8	5	6	7 ft. by 10	8	0	
6 ft. by 9	6	0	7 ft. by 12	9	8	
6½ ft. by 6½	4	14	8½ ft. by 8½	7	4	
6½ ft. by 9	6	12	8½ ft. by 15	13	4	
7 ft. by 7	5	8	9½ ft. by 12	13	0	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½	2	12	6½ ft. by 9	5	4	
6 ft. by 6	3	4	6½ ft. by 10	5	14	
6 ft. by 8	4	6	7 ft. by 7	4	4	
6 ft. by 9	4	14	7 ft. by 9	5	8	
6½ ft. by 6½	3	12	7½ ft. by 10	6	6	

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

per doz.	Rs.	as.		per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	4	8	24 in. by 24	5	8	

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per doz.	Rs.	as.		per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	3	12	24 in. by 24	4	12	

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32	per doz. Rs.	7	8
32 in. by 45	„ „	10	8
34 in. by 34	„ „	8	8
34 in. by 45	„ „	11	4
34 in. by 54	„ „	13	8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
SHIKAR CLOTH.

FOR CASH ONLY.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

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OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. Thick Quality.	Extra Thick Quality.	Envelopes, box of 125. Oblong.	Square.
Queen's	Re. 1 2	Re. 1 6	.....	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	.....
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	.....	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.	Square.
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125. Square
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125. Square
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes.....Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

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Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes.....Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets.....Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

	Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100.
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong.....Rs. 0 12 Square.....Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	„ „ 0 14 „ „ 1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

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THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Moist do. in pans.
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Sloetian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1880.

Consols in London yesterday were unchanged at 98 and French Rentes at Fcs. 115. Four per cent. Rupee Paper is still quoted at 79 and Four and-a-half at 84½.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is reported to be steady and Rapeseed dull. In Wheat a decline of 2s. per quarter in Calcutta descriptions to arrive is reported. In Metals a further decline of £1 per ton is reported in Copper Brasiers, which are now quoted at £79 per ton.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were firm, following the Liverpool Cotton Market, which closed strong with sales amounting to 14,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. The only alteration in spot prices was an advance of 1-16th per lb., in Mid-Uplands, which is now quoted at 7½ per lb. but 'to arrive' there is a general advance in "Good" Surats of 1-16th per lb.

The New York telegrams continue to quote Mid-Uplands at 13¼ cents per lb., but Futures for June shipment have declined from 13·84 to 13 75 cents.

The receipts at the U. S. Ports give the following comparisons with the past two seasons, viz:—

	1880.	1879.	1878
To-day's Receipts.....	16,000	19,000	19,000
Three days' do.	56,000	31,000	28,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,293,600 3,93	7,000	77,000

Reuter telegraphs the total visible supply of Cotton as 2,690,000 bales, of which 214,000 bales are East Indian. The statistical position of the staple on the 5th inst. was as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,690,000	2,470,570	2,651,930
" " " Surats	214,000	238,270	246,450
Stock in Liverpool.....	531,000	555,520	630,010
" " London	27,000	63,660	10,160
American Afloat.....	259,000	313,000	260,000
E. Indian "	50,000	67,000	72,000
Total.....	875,000	995,180	972,170

Bar Silver in London has declined from 52¼d. to 52d. per oz., which looks as if the advance on Saturday was somewhat too rapid. Private advices confirm Reuter's, however, to the effect that supplies are not very liberal, so that it is improbable that rates will decline much further.

Exchange opened quiet at a decline of 1-16th from yesterday's closing quotations, but as the day wore on rates steadied both here and in Calcutta, where quotations are the same. Business, however, has been very quiet throughout the day, with very few House Bills offering. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 5 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	2 months' sight.	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Credits	2 "	" ... 1s. 5 5 16d.	"
Documents	2 "	" ... 1s 5¾d.	"
Francs	2 "	" .. 2·14	"

On Calcutta the rates are still 100¼ for demand drafts and 99 5-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

Government Paper.—The market is here firmer at Rs. 94½ to Rs. 95 for Fours and Rs. 102¼ to Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half per cent. Calcutta quotations are Rs. 95 for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—Owing to the Hindoo Holiday of Maha Shivaratri this market has been almost closed throughout the day. The only quotable alterations in values are an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Colaba Land. A decline of Rs. 2½ in Dhurrumseys and Rs. 10 in Madras Spinning and Rs. 5 in Bombay Burmah Trading and an advance of Re. 1 in Bombay Ice shares.

Cotton.—Opened firm at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy advance on yesterday's quotations, and on these terms business was done in the morning. Before the close of the day, however, buyers had completely withdrawn from the market, and sellers were willing to accept Rs. 2 per candy decline for Machine Ginned Broach without leading to business. The prospect of large arrivals of this Cotton shortly is sufficient to make the market for it very sensitive, but the steadier feeling in Exchange caused a general disinclination to do business in any descriptions. The arrivals in Bombay from Up-country yesterday amounted to 5,766 bales, making a total of 17,178 bales for the three days. To-day's closing quotations are:—

Good M. G. Broach Ready	Rs. 256	per candy.
" " April delivery...	" 254	"
" Oomrawutee Ready	" 247	"
" Dholleruh Rea y	" 246	"
" " May delivery ...	" 241	"

Seeds.—A further decline of 1 anna per cwt is reported in Linseed, for which the quotation is now Rs. 6-8 per cwt. Rapeseed is still quite neglected, the nominal values being Rs. 6-4 for Guzerat and Rs. 5-8 per cwt. for Cawnpore.

Wheat is steady but unchanged.

Freights.—Keep firm at our yesterday's quotations.

Piece Goods.—The market has been closed for a Hindoo Holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	680
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	587
Mercantile Bank of India.	87,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	104

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The S. S. Prince Soltykoff, 888 tons, Capta'n W. Henry, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The S. S. Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain L. Jones, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The S. S. Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 231 deck passengers.

The S. S. Ocean King, 1,606 tons, Captain E. Scott, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London—Mrs. Tebbs and infant. For Suez.—Mrs. Stratton and Mrs. Smith.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Madura, 1,266 tons, Captain R. S. Smith, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Major Hibert, Lieut. Mackenzie, Lieut. Domville, Captain G. M.. Cruickshank, Mrs. Russell and two children, and 14 second class Government passengers. For Linga.—Haji e Joonub Hajee Bowet; and 164 deck passengers for Gulf ports.

The Hall Line S. S. Rydal Hall, 1,780 tons, Captain Owen Lloyd, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (10th January), brought the following cargo:—122 iron plates, 3,720 bars and 3,966 bundles iron, 99 packages steel, 10 casks yellow metal sheets, 285 cases copper sheets, 120 packages paints, 442 kegs iron nails, 31 packages pavers, 87 casks slates, 60 casks china clay, 50 casks salamoniac, 53 packages buckets, 40 packages glassware, 54 cases wines, 11,343 bundles hoop iron, 2,115 packages cottons, 195 bales twist, 1,380 casks brandy, 99 cases iron sheets, 28 cases clocks, 14 packages earthen ware, 50 barrels oil of storax, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Arrow (s).....	Baker.....	Jamnuggur, March 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Seaforth	Hall	Alleppy.
	Lady Elizabeth	Pinsley	Madras.
	Arago (s)	James	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—Steamer Madura, Smith, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Steamer Ocean King, Scott, to London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Rydal Hall, to Liverpool. Steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
6	Mirzapore (s)	Calcutta.
	Shahjehan (s)	Bombay.
	Shahzada (s)	Calcutta.
	Malwa (s)	Calcutta.
7	Pekin (s)	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
6	Shahzada (s)	Bombay and S. P.
	Shahjehan (s)	Calcutta.
	Mirzapore (s)	London.
	Massora (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 9.

From Glasgow.

Olympia s—50 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Scokia.

From London.

Vertigern s—250 casks Portland cement and 7,665 earthen pipes, J Cruddas and Co: 80 boxes candles, Bell Brandenburg and Co: 40 cases writing papers, Triumdass Lowjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 9.

For Liverpool.

Tyconnie—300 cwts myrabolams, Soorjee Jewandas: 33 bales hemp, Mocsajee Khanbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Harvey and Jehangeir.

Rydal Hall s—360 bales cotton, A Bieschock and Co.

J B Brown—100 tons old iron, Finlay, Muir and Co: 723¼ cwts beleda nuts, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 500 cwts old iron, C H B Forbes and Co.

Shakespear s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For London.

Nepaul s—726 cwts myrabolams, Ruttonjee Manuckjee: 3,025 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers: 37 cwts horns, Fazul Mahamed Dama: 48 cwts horns, Mahamed Lalljee.

For Genoa.

Mary Louisa s—140 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Havre.

Europa—235 bags coffee, M Mackenzie and Co,

Arago s—59 bags coffee, M Mackenzie and Co.

For Trieste.

Semaira s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 199 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Suez.

Sumatra s—6 cases benjamin and 10 bales patch leaves, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

For Calcutta.

Illova s—119 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Lackmidass.

For Hodeidah.

Geelong s—30 packages oilbeauin and 175 pieces ivory, Ludhabhe Tar Mahamed: 49 packages cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy: 7 cases sharkins, Seebooblioy Khaloy: 104 cwts horns, Cassumbhoy Ebram: 20 cwts raisins, 200 cwts myrabolams and 20 cwts gum, Tyebally Jefferbhoy: 90 bales twist, S N Talaties.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—March 6.

Rowlandson, Captain, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, from Bhooj.

March 7.

Maunt, Surg Major, on sick leave, from Madras.

March 8

Cruikshank, Captain, R E, on duty, from Poona.

Moore, Dy Surg Genl. on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—March 7.

Murray, Captain, 78th Highlanders, from leave, to Deolalee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 9th March, 1880.

1 The undermention-d having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

Vols W Gonsalves, J Gallager, A Gardiner, H Lafond, W Barnet, J Brook-, V Nazareth, and J Pais, to D Company.

Vol H O Guise, to A Company.

2 Sgt Macnee, H Company, is granted three months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 6.)

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon Whitley Stokes, C S I, C I E, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of three months and three days.

Mr W E Miller is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr F R Cockerell is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Col J Reid, Comr of the Lucknow Div in Oudh is appointed to officiate as Judicial Comr of Oudh.

Surg A Crombie, Civil Surg of Pacca, is appointed Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, vice Surg Maj J M Fleming, M D.

The service of the Rev G G Moore, M A, late Chaplain of Rangoon, Pegu, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

The following Regl Order issued by the Officer Comg the Bhopal Batta, dated 15th Jan 1880, is confirmed:—Capt C Ransford, Adjt, having reported his arrival at Regl Head-quarters on the 14 h inst, from furlough to England, will officiate as 2nd-in-Comd from that date, vice Maj G B Peart.

The services of Mr L A W Rind, Asst Comr of Forests of the 1st grade in the N W Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Beluchistan.

Mr T J C Plowden, C S, Resident, 2nd class, and Pol Agent, Turkish Arabia, is granted three months' privilege.

The services of Mr C Brown, on special political duty with the British Forces under Lieut-Genl Sir F S Roberts, K C B, V C, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

Maj Peacock, Pol Agent, 2nd class and Pol Agent, Alwar, is posted to Moorshedabad as Agent to the Govr-Genl.

Maj C Bowen, R E, Asst Survr Engr, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Mysore State Railway, and Joint Secy Railway Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Maj A Messurier, R E

Capt A L Playfair, Cant Mag Morar, is granted special leave of absence for four months.

Capt R J McG ee, Actg Qrmr, 27th Madras N I is appointed to officiate as Cant Mas, Morar.

Sur A Nelson, Medl Officer of the Kotah and Jhalra Patan Agencies, is appointed to the Medical Charge of Deoli.

The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bl N C:—

Sub A Norman, Robert Stewart, 68th Foot, Orig Wing Officer, 15th [The Ludhiana] N I.

The undermentioned officers, probationers for the Mily Accounts Dept, are confirmed in their appointments as Asst Mily Acct, Lieut Burne, Lieut Cadell, and Maj F W Major.

Punjab Frontier Force 5th Goorkha Regiment.

Major Sym, Wing Officer, and Offg Wing Comdr, to be Wing Comdr, vice Maj Cook, V C, died of wounds received in action at Kabul Lieut C C Chenevix-French, Offg Wing Officer and Qrmr, to be Wing Officer and Qrmr.

Volunteer Corps Capt, Hutchinson, S C, Wing Officer, 4th [The Shahjehanpore] Regt of N I, to be Adjt, vice Capt Crofton, deceased.

Furlough and Leave.

The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Lieut Col E Tierny, R A, Supt, Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore [p a] to the 24th Nov, 1880.

Lieu-Col Willoughby-Osborne, Infantry, [M C] for 2 years.

Major Smyth, R E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd Grade, P W D, Bengal [P A] for 1 year.

Capt Toker, S C, Cant, Mag, 2nd grade Bareilly, N W Provinces and Oudh, [M C] for 2 years.

Surg Duncan, M D, [m c] for 1 year.

Pensions.

Honry Capt and Derby Conroy David Oliver, P W D is transferred to the Pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Major J N B Howatt, To be Lieut-Col.

Capt [Bt Maj] A Scott, V C, To be Major.

Bengal Army—Capt C L Prendergast, Genl List, Inf Cast R Eardley-Wilmo, Genl List Infy, and Capt H L Young, Genl List Infy, to be Majors.

Brevet—Lieut-Col A A Currie, C B, Bengal S C, Lieut Col W Kincaid, Madras S C and Lieut-Col W G M Strickland, Madras S C To be Colonels.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut Genl William Frederick Marriott, C S I, C B:—

Maj-Gen Robert Napier Sirkiss, Bengal S C to be Lieut-Genl.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col Montagu James Turnbull, Bengal S C to be Major-Genl.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut Charles James Roberts, 3rd Hussars Lieut Edmund Walter St George Walchman, 51st Foot.

Retirements.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service:—

Lieut Col [Bt Col] Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, Bo S C.

Lieut Col [Bt Col] Osborn Wilkinson, C B, Bl Cavy.

Marine Department.

Mr W C Parker is appointed 3rd grade Officer in H M's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I G S Dagmar.

Mr J P Casey, I G S Hugh Rose, is posted to I G S Czarewitch

The services of Navigating Lieut F W Jarrad, R N, Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, Offg Ist grade, Marine Survey of India, are re-placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, with effect from the date of his embarking for England.

Public Works Department.

The following arrangements are ordered by the Govr Genl in Council consequent on the appointment of Maj Genl Fraser, C B R E, as temporary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl:—

Maj Genl J S Trevor, R E, will officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D.

Mr G L Molesworth, C I E, will officiate as Director Genl of Railways, and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the P W D, Railway Branch.

Mr W C Furnivall will be temporarily attached to the Office of the Director Genl of Railways as Director of Construction, with temporary rank and pay of Chief Engr, Class II.

Col F S Taylor, R E, Consul ing Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, will hold the temporary rank of Chief Engr, Class I.

Mr Rhind, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is promoted temporarily to Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade.

The services of Mr Target, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Mysore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Dept of Finance and Commerce for employment at the Calcutta Mint.

The appointment of Lieut A Mason, R E, to the P W D as temporary Asst Engr, is cancelled.

Mr J R Bell, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is to have the rank of Supt of Works while employed on the Sukkur Brigade, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr C V MacIvor, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Kandahar State Railway, is appointed Supt of Works of the Hurnai Section of that Line.

Mr J H Allen, Asst Traffic Supt, Indus Valley State Railway, is promoted from Class IV to Class III of the Superior Revenue Establ for State Railways.

Lieut H H Barnett, R E, is appointed an Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, with effect from 4th idem, and placed under the orders of the Director Genl of Railways.

The service of the following Officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Director Genl of Railways, with effect from the dates they were relieved of their duties under the Bombay Government:—

Lieut W S H Whiteford, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Lieut C F Fuller, R E, Asst Engr 1st grade.

Lieut W W Robinson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, temporary rank.

Mr S Rebsch, Asst Engr, 1st grade, temporary rank.

Lieut J Neville, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Lieut S A E Hickson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

The Government of India has no further need of to the services of Mr H E Fitzsimon, temporary Asst Examiner, 2nd grade.

Mr Mackay is transferred from the Indo-European to the Indian Telegraph Dept with the rank of Asst Supt, 3rd grade, vice Mr J M Rutherford, Asst Supt.

BYCULLA CLUB.

FAREWELL DINNER TO H. E. THE GOVERN R.

It is proposed to ENTERTAIN H. E. the GOVERNOR at DINNER at the Club on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant. The departure of H. E. the Governor has been so unexpected that the Committee have been unable to give earlier intimation to Members. Members who are desirous of being present are requested to SEND THEIR NAMES and NUMBER of their GUESTS to the undersigned not later than 5 p.m. on THURSDAY.

GEORGE R. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club.

UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES having compelled SIR RICHARD TEMPLE to ABANDON his intention of giving an EVENING PARTY on Monday, the 15th instant. His Excellency hopes that those who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS thereby will come to Government House, Malabar Point, at 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, instead.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, 9th March 1880.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
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acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

YOUNG—December 11th, at Christ Church, New Zealand, Mrs. Geo. E. Young, of a son.

HATHERLY—February 29th, at Sukkur, the wife of J. R. Hatherly, of a child, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

SASSOON—ISAAC—March 7th, at Braganza Hall, Byculla, by the Rev. M. Gindi, Jacob, the eldest son of Elias David Sassoon, to Rachel, the youngest daughter of Simon Hyam Isaac, of Calcutta. (Calcutta papers please copy.)

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880.

The unexpected dissolution of Parliament will, to the general regret of Bombay, involve the immediate resignation of the Governor. Sir Richard Temple has asked to be relieved of his functions with a view to leaving for England on Saturday next by the mail steamer. The request was telegraphed to the Secretary of State yesterday, and of course there can be but one answer under the circumstances. The suddenness with which the Government has taken its resolution to dissolve before Easter has, we fear, placed Sir Richard Temple at a serious disadvantage in his candidature, for his formidable rival, young Mr. Gladstone, is already in the field, and will have a great start in the race: but indefatigable energy and rapidity of movements may equalise the contest before the balloting takes place. Sir Richard will probably arrive in East Worcestershire some ten days after the dissolution, and a month before the election actually comes off. In a month a man of his stamp can do wonders in organising and rousing a constituency. The best wishes of Bombay will be with Sir Richard Temple in the struggle.

Lord Beaconsfield, as might indeed have been expected, has sprung a mine under the Opposition, and Parliament is to be dissolved at Easter, the elections to be held immediately, and the new Parliament to assemble in May. No doubt the Conservative victories at Liverpool and in Southwark have been taken as faithful indications of the present bent of the constituencies throughout the kingdom. The effect produced by the publication of Sir John Strachey's Budget, with its unlooked for surplus, has also doubtless been found reassuring to the good. There is a lull in Afghanistan, and by a little help from imagination, the public may easily take the lull to be the harbinger of peace. The moment is, therefore, propitious, and the Cabinet, or rather its head, has acted with a certain sagacity in seizing the opportunity to dissolve and go to the country. The Opposition cannot complain, for all its leaders have been exclaiming against the profligacy of drawing the life of this Parliament out to its utmost legal term. According to their view of the case Parliament should have been dissolved long since, and every month's delay in appealing to the constituencies has been a distinct breach of constitutional usage. Now that the appeal is to be made this very month, they will possibly wish that the Government had turned a deafer ear to their remonstrances, and carried out what appeared to be the original design of allowing the usual work of the session to be got through, and dissolving in the autumn. They are at all events estopped from making a grievance of the fact that the dissolution has come so early in the spring, though no doubt the suddenness of the stroke will form the theme of much indignant comment. As to the result of the elections, no forecasts can now be usefully made. The fact that the Government has hastened them by several months shows that, in the opinion of the Conservative election agents, public opinion is favourable, and a majority may be calculated upon. Our own opinion, founded upon such indications of the prevailing tendency of things as have come under observation, substantially coincides with that of the responsible advisers of Her Majesty's Ministers in these matters. The Conservatives will probably lose a portion of their majority, but they will still have a majority, and one sufficiently strong to carry on the Government until fresh groupings supervene. No such groupings are to be looked for while Lord Beaconsfield remains at the helm; but when he retires—and his retirement has been hinted at more than once—there is no knowing what may happen to the party. Then the secession of Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon, hitherto so barren of results, will have the influence it might naturally be expected to have upon important sections of the Liberal Conservatives. But this is looking into the distance; at present the chances are in favour of a continuance of the popular favour to the Conservative party.

In choosing his battle cry Lord Beaconsfield has surpassed himself. His manifesto to the Lord-Lieutenant calling attention to the efforts being made for the dismemberment of the Empire, and asking the country to decide for the maintenance of the Union, is a brilliant effort to turn to account the feeling of alarm that has been created in many quarters—and chiefly in the *Pall Mall Gazette* office—by the coquetting between the Liberals and the Home Rulers. But it is questionable policy for the Prime Minister to assume so easily that the Empire is in danger of dismemberment, and declare that it is necessary to appeal to the country to know whether it still be maintained. It reminds us a little too much of the readiness of the Napoleons to proclaim that society was in danger of shipwreck, and could only be saved by a plebiscite. Who believes that Mr. Parnell and his excited friends could dismember the Empire, even if they were allowed to try? It will be curious to observe how this hustings cry answers. The second place seems to be given in the manifesto to the necessity of maintaining the influence of England "paramount" in the councils of Europe, as the last guarantee of peace. There is a greater ring of sincerity in this declaration, and it is more likely to embarrass the Liberals, whose great weakness, since the death of Lord Palmerston, has been the want of a distinct foreign policy capable of enlisting the national enthusiasm on their side. There can be no doubt that the national pride was often humiliated when the Liberals were in power, through the parade which they made of considering the rights of other nations almost paramount to those of England. Under Lord Beaconsfield, whatever his errors of policy, the nation has not been humiliated, through want of assertiveness on the part of its Government; that has redeemed many faults and caused the country to pardon many shortcomings.

It is very picturesque to see Lord Beaconsfield patting Lord Lytton on the back and Lord Lytton patting General Roberts and General Roberts patting every one within reach. It is pleasant to observe this mutual admiration; but we cannot help thinking that it is all somewhat premature; and that when Lord Lytton takes up the patting business he overdoes it; he oversteps the modesty of nature. General Roberts is no doubt brave, humane, farseeing and successful, and will ultimately blossom into a G. C. B. But we do not require Lord Lytton to reveal this to us amid the thunders of gazettes and general orders. His declamatory assertion has no weight whatever, carries with it no authority; we simply smile at his forwardness and indiscretion. At home General Roberts has been accused of inhumanity and of fabricating elaborate falsehoods in despatches. Many people appear to believe that he is cruel and untruthful. Certain specific charges have been brought against him; he is accused of having executed patriots fighting for their faith and their homesteads; of having ordered prisoners of war to be summarily shot; of winking at the murderous burning of wounded soldiers by ferocious Goorkhas on the field of battle; he has shouted "victory" when no battles were fought; he has described skirmishes as general actions; he has hushed up rumours of surprises and defeats. Such are the accusations. Perhaps they are all false and unjust, and we are confident that many of them are idle calumnies. We sincerely hope they will prove to be so. We expect Lord Lytton to show that the General selected by him has been falsely aspersed; we expect him to enquire into the charges and refute them. Vapid declamation will not effect this.

But declamation seems to be regarded by Lord Lytton's Government as one of its most serious duties. Nothing can be done without it now: a few acts cannot be codified, a financial statement cannot be made without the aid of furious oratory that searches heaven and earth for subjects. Most of this rabid flux of words tends towards self-glorification. Beginning with the origin of things it ends in the praise of Smith, Brown, Jones, Robinson; Batten, Lyall, Roberts and Lytton. No name can be mentioned without epithets and qualifying phrases. "My friend Batten whose cultivated ear for music and special aptitude for performing on the bass-fiddle are so well known, has rendered me invaluable assistance in solving the salt problem." "Mr. Lyall, whose intellectual gifts and endowments almost equal my own, has always proved an invaluable listener to my arguments." "General Roberts, whose knowledge of tactics, strategical skill, whose daring, and prudence, whose forethought, humanity and administrative wisdom have never been equalled has forwarded to us an interesting list of proscribed insurgents and villages." "I myself, who enjoy the confidence, affection and admiration of not a few of those whom I see around me, will now proceed to deliver one of those clever and amusing speeches which are so characteristic of my easy, graceful, and sparkling rhetoric."

Nor is it enough that out here in India this simpering style of self-laudation should prevail, but every one who goes home on leave is now charged with the duty of writing up the Government of India. Indeed, there are one or two servants of the Government of India who are permitted, we believe, to carry on their duties in England solely with a view to their defending and puffing the sovereign clique of Calcutta and Simla.

Lord Lytton's two immediate predecessors kept a newspaper—an arrangement which no doubt saved an immense deal of trouble in explaining, defending, concealing and applauding; but Lord Lytton in substituting for this single reed, with its shrill monotonous tone, a bellows calculated to fill the whole organ of the Press with music, deserved well of the public. The establishment of the Press Commissionership was certainly, in many respects, an admirable design; but we must say that it has not been employed to the best advantage. It has sometimes filled the pipes of the Press with varied and pleasing strains; but it has too often been silent and occasionally unmusical. Perhaps the Government find it a little awkward and difficult to handle; else why should they pour forth their overflowing emotions in wild outbursts of song, when the proper instrument is at hand. But it is their own handiwork and they can still modify its form. If Lord Lytton would communicate to the public through the Press Commissioner a full and exculpatory explanation of the charges preferred against General Roberts, it would be far more satisfactory and convincing than rapturous passages of oratory and letter-writing.

H. E. the Governor, we understand, will give a farewell garden-party on Thursday, the 11th inst., at Government House, Malabar Point. Owing to its being Lent, there will be no dancing, as has been usual at these afternoon parties.

The Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner will be *ad interim* Governor pending the arrival of Sir James Fergusson, who, as we have already mentioned, may be expected about the 21st April.

THE INDIAN ARMY COMMISSION.

Allusion has often been made both by the Government at home as well as at Calcutta to the Army Commission's recommendations which were some three months ago submitted to the Government of India, but though Sir John Strachey, in his recent Financial Statement, took credit for a certain reduction in military expenditure amounting to some £1,700,000 sterling, the Finance Minister was careful to keep silent as to what those recommendations really are.

We have been at some pains to procure all the information that possibly can be obtained on this interesting and important subject; and we are glad to be the first to be in a position to place before our readers what we believe to be a fairly complete summary of the suggestions and recommendations of the Commissioners regarding the future organization of the armies of India.

The Report itself being published, as yet, confidentially, we have not of course seen; but it is stated to be most exhaustive and its compilation most creditable to the Secretary of the Commission, Captain E. H. H. Collen, who has, in a masterly form, condensed within the limits of a not over-ponderous Blue Book an immense mass of matter of the utmost interest. The Report is said to be a model of clear and concise writing; and the abstract of its contents, which is added to it, is pronounced a masterpiece of *precis* writing.

Of course, many of the recommendations made in the Report have been guessed at from time to time, and these guesses have found an utterance in the Indian Press through correspondents both in Bengal as well as in London. In fact, the information emanating from the latter place has been fairly accurate so far as it goes; but even from this quarter has very little information leaked out.

The general result of the Commission's recommendations will, it is believed, be found to be a small reduction in the aggregate strength of the European forces in India; but whether or not this suggestion will be carried out, remains to be seen. Lord Napier of Magdala, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, and very many high military authorities object strongly, it is reported, to any reduction in the strength of the European portion of the armies of India. Amongst the principal subjects which the Army Commission had first to consider before touching the general question or organisation, were the possible reduction of the armies of Native States and the further development of the Volunteer movements. The former is, as naturally, a very delicate topic to handle, and needed the exercise of considerable care and caution. The conclusions that have been agreed upon are that no very active measures are to be taken in this direction. It was unanimously recommended that the Maharaja Scindia's army, about which so much has been written in the English Press, should remain uninterfered with. The Commissioners, however, do recommend that efforts should be made to induce the Nizam's Government to reduce his troops gradually to the minimum required for the protection of the territory over which he rules. They are, however, strongly of opinion that the contingents of Native States should be kept as much apart as possible, be regarded as distinct local ones, and that they should never be permitted to be massed or exercised together. In addition to these precautions, it is recommended that the arming of the troops of Native States with weapons of precision should be strictly prohibited; that they should be prevented acquiring a large amount of siege artillery; and that their horse and field artillery should be maintained and reduced to the smallest possible limits. These suggestions being adopted, the Commission consider they will be all that is necessary with respect to the armies of native chiefs, the existence of which, in their proposed state of organization, they suppose to be more a safeguard than a source of danger to the Empire. If need be, however, they see no harm in inducing Native States to reduce their armies.

With respect to the Volunteer movement, we understand, several suggestions were laid before the Commission, and amongst them, one that seems to have occupied the more serious attention of the members—namely, the compulsory enrolment of all Government employés as Volunteers. In other words, the proposal that it should be made a condition precedent upon a man's entering or being retained in any post under Government that he should join and continue to be an effective member of a Volunteer corps. This proposal, after due consideration, was set aside, the opinion being that no such extreme measures were either necessary or advisable. Nor did they approve of any present increase to the capitation allowance made to Volunteer corps. The encouragement of the movement they cordially recommended; but such encouragement they consider should be left to local administrators, who would be entitled to recommend increased capitation grants, if necessary, to "efficients." The uniform of Volunteer regiments, the Report states, should be both simple, serviceable, and cheap. These subsidiary subjects, having been discussed and disposed of, the main portion of the Report is devoted to the general organization of the army, and under this head very many radical changes are proposed and improvements suggested. Amongst these the principal, of course is the proposed abolition of the commands of Madras and Bombay, and the substitution for them of the four territorial army corps about which we have already heard so much. This proposal is strongly recommended as being, in the opinion of the Commission, the only means by which the military and political requirements of the Empire can be properly met and served. Each army corps is to be under the independent command of a lieutenant general assisted by a complete staff of officers representing every branch of the army, staff, as well as departmental. The fullest control of the administration of their respective corps will be vested in these army corps commandants, and considerable patronage will be placed at their disposal, while greater decentralization of the administration of military affairs is recommended by a majority, though dissented from by two officers on the Commission—namely, Sir Peter Lumsden and General O'Connell, the representative of the Madras army. The following is the proposed territoral division of the army:—

The 1st Army Corps will be confined to Bengal Assam, the N. W. P. and Oudh; the 2nd, the Punjab, the trans-Indus Frontier, and advanced posts. The Punjab Frontier Force is to be brought into the regular army and will form an integral portion of the Punjab army corps.

The 3rd army corps will serve in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind, the Belgaum district being handed over to Madras.

The 4th army corps protecting the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad, Burmah, and Belgaum.

In distributing and allotting garrisons under these four commands the principle is to be observed that it is essential to preserve intact the great lines of communication, troops to be concentrated on the main lines of communication; while their distribution and the allotment of garrisons to stations and the selection of stations for such garrison is based upon the principle of abandoning, as much as possible, single regiment stations and maintaining compact and easily mobilized bodies of troops at the principal strategical posts upon these lines of communication.

Following these principles certain stations are named as places where it is essential, for political as well as strategical reasons, to maintain garrisons; and the abandonment of certain other cantonments are recommended. Amongst the former may be named—Allahabad, Agra, Dinapore, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, Rawal Pindee, Multan, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Nusseerabad, Ahmedabad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Poona, Bombay, Secundrabad, Bellary, Bangalore, Madras, and Shillong.

The abandonment of the following stations may be looked upon as certain—namely, in the Bengal command:—Julpigoree, Burhampore, Dacca, Hazaribagh (as regards European troops) Bhaugulpore, Segowlie, Gowhatty, Tezpore, Debrooghur, Jowai, and the various Assam outposts; Chunar, Gorruckpore, Sitapur, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Mattra, Seepree, Lallitpore, Jhansi, and Baroda.

In the Bombay command—Hydrab

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KABUL SUPPLIES.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 9.

KABUL, March 8.—Supplies of sheep are now coming in from Logar.

THE MUSTAUFI'S MISSION.

Mahomed Jan's future course of action is still open to question. The Mustaufi's efforts to win him over, it is believed, have shaken his expressed intention to renew the attack, while the demand by Musa Jan's mother that the boy shall be returned to her, has disconcerted him, especially as this news has been widely spread among the tribes.

KOHISTAN ITEMS.

Kohistan is as unsettled as ever. The latest reports state that Istalif is being fortified by sungars and abatis.

ABDUL RAHMAN.

News has been received of Abdul Rahman having declared his readiness to come into Kabul and do whatever the British want. If this is true, the situation in Turkistan is greatly simplified. Nek Mahomed Ishak Khan Akcha may cause local disturbances for a time.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN'S MISSION.

Mr. Lepel Griffin is expected here on the 17th and General Bright in a day or two.

LUGHMAN VALLEY.

JALLALABAD, MARCH 8.

General Bright and divisional staff left Jallalabad on the 6th for Gandamuk and Kabul. No news of any importance has been received from the Lughman Valley. The road through the valley up to Jagdalak is now nearly completed.

Large convoys of mules and ponies, over 1,000, have passed through Jallalabad for Kabul.

This morning General Massy arrived here *en route* to Peshawur.

Mr. Lepel Griffin and party are expected today.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) made a statement that Parliament will be dissolved at Easter.

THE STRANDING OF THE TRAVANCORE.

Later particulars respecting the stranding of the S. S. Travancore off Otranto, state that the accident occurred owing to a dense fog which prevailed.

The mails, passengers, and baggage have been all landed safely.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The S. S. Travancore is expected to become a total wreck. All the specie on board was saved. None of the ship's company were lost.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

New elections are to be held, and Parliament will reassemble in the beginning of May.

Sir Stafford Northcote last night announced that the Budget would be submitted to the House on the 11th instant.

MANIFESTO BY THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

A *manifesto* has been issued by the Earl of Beaconsfield (Premier) addressed to the Duke of Marlborough (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), pointing out the attempts which have been made to dismember the Empire, and inviting the opinion of the country on the maintenance of the Union, as it is a necessity in the interests of peace that British influence should be predominant in the Councils of Europe.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Board of Trade returns of *Imports* for the past month amount to £33,250,000, showing an increase of £4,562,500 as compared with corresponding period last year. The returns of *Exports* for the past month amount to £16,500,000, showing an increase of £781,250 over corresponding period last year.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

President Hayes, in a message to the Senate, states that it is necessary that the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama should be under the control of the United States.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	5 15-16
4 per cent Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent do.	84½
3 per cent Consols for account	98
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	52½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Arrivals.—Scio, Sierra Madrona.

Departure.—Vorwaerts.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 9, 11-14 A.M.

Mail steamer Nizam from China arrived.

GALLE, MARCH 9, 2-15 P.M.

Mail steamer Assam from Australia arrived.

GALLE, MARCH 9, 6-50 A.M.

Mail steamer Mirzapore from Calcutta.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, March 9, 4-59 P.M.—Cable Mozambique from Delagoa Bay right.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 8 5 16d.	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 8½d.	"
Francs 3 " "	2-14	"

We publish to-day in a supplement some important Afghan despatches, relating to the operations of December last; and an interesting letter on the state of affairs in Roumelia.

OWING to the sudden departure of H. E. Sir Richard Temple, the guests invited to an evening party on Monday next are asked to go to Government House, Malabar Point, at 4 p.m. on Thursday evening, the 11th instant, instead. The Byculla Club Dinner to His Excellency is for the same reason to come off on Friday evening.

ON Monday and yesterday a ballot was held at the Chamber of Commerce office for the election of three members of the Chamber to act as Port Trustees under the Bombay Port Trust Act VI. of 1879. Messrs. G. E. Noble and R. D. Cairns officiated as scrutineers, and at 6-40 p. m. yesterday declared the result of the ballot, which is that the same members have been re-elected, namely, the Hon'ble M. Mowat and Messrs. J. N. Graham and S. D. Sassoon.

DR. CARTER, Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital, has been ailing for some time from fever; and he has been advised to proceed to Europe at once. He has, therefore, applied for eighteen months' furlough. It was understood that Dr. Cody would succeed him. But as Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner, has been ordered to the front as the principal medical officer in charge of the Bombay Brigade, it is probable that Dr. Cody may succeed to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, and that Dr. Joynt, at present at Surat, may be appointed to the Goculdas Hospital.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon. The agenda paper stated that a letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the Malabar Hill Reservoir contract and all the papers connected therewith would be considered, but when the matter came on for discussion Sir Frank Souter suggested that, as the question was of a somewhat delicate nature and as the discussion upon it would be, to a great extent, of a personal character, the reporters should be asked to retire. He made this suggestion because he considered that in the absence of the representatives of the Press, members of the Council would express their opinions more freely upon the very important matter before them. He formally moved that reporters be requested to retire. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, however, contended that the usual course should not be deviated from, and was in favour of the discussion being reported, as the question was one of great importance to the public. Mr. Douglas expressed an opinion that the discussion should take place in private and seconded Sir P. Souter's motion. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee opposed the motion on the ground that if the discussion were not reported the public would not have sufficient confidence in any resolution they might pass. In justice to all concerned the proceedings should be reported pro and con. The resolution on being put was lost. A conversation of a desultory character then took place as to whether the matter should be referred to the Works Committee. Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani proposed that the matter should be gone into at once, and after a considerable time had been spent in argument, it was decided that the consideration of the subject should be deferred until next Tuesday at two o'clock. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if an explanation could be given for the frequent interruption of the water-supply, and Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, explained that many of the pipes had burst, also that there had at first been an immense waste by the people of the water from the Tulsi works.

THE executors of the late Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib have filed a suit in the High Court, the object of which is to set aside a trust settlement made by Mr. Kessowjee Naik on the 12th October 1866. The plaint charges that, at the date of the trust settlement, the assets of Kessowjee Naik were of the value of about Rs. 10,00 000 while his debts amounted in the aggregate to about Rs. 76 99,133; that he contemplated at the time embarking in most hazardous speculation in opium, cotton, and shares; and that he did so from the date of the settlement till the end of 1878. It was further alleged that he was largely involved in 1865 and 1866 in joint stock companies which went into liquidation and were unable to pay their debts; that he was a director and promoter of several of such companies, being liable to them for enormous sums of money previous to the execution of the settlement; and that he was in 1866 liable to the Eastern Financial Association for calls to the extent of nearly Rs. 13,00,000. In order to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the settlement was made with the intent to defraud Kessowjee's creditors, the plaintiffs believed it was necessary for them to have a full inspection of all his books from 1860 until the present year in order more particularly to find out what were his liabilities and assets and to ascertain the extent of the hazardous speculation carried on by him during the last twenty years. A summons taken out by the plaintiffs in order to obtain such an inspection was argued before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court on Monday last. Kessowjee Naik's answer to the allegations of the plaintiffs was that they were wholly unfounded as he had shown in an affidavit made by him in October 1879; that none of the persons or companies alleged to have been his creditors in 1866 had any claims against him now, nor had any of them attempted to set aside his trust settlement; that the debt of the plaintiffs was contracted more than twelve years after the date of the settlement; and that the present was simply an attempt to obtain a fishing inspection of his books of accounts. There are numerous suits and matters pending in the court to which he is a party, and he submitted that, if a full inspection of all his books were allowed, without regard to the question whether such books or particular entries in them related to the subject-matter of the suit, he should be very greatly prejudiced. It was urged on his behalf that the court had no power to grant the plaintiffs a roving inspection; and that no merchant, banker, or man of business should be safe if a roving inspection such as was asked for in this case were granted by the court. With regard to his books previous to 1871 which were alleged to have been sold or destroyed by the rats, Mr. Justice Bayley ordered that Kessowjee Naik should make an affidavit within a month giving full particulars of their sale or destruction. As to the rest the summons asking for a full inspection of all the books of accounts was made absolute, Mr. Justice Bayley remarking that he was satisfied that the plaintiffs were entitled to a full inspection of Kessowjee Naik's books from 1871 to August 1879.

REGARDING the operations of the 11th December, which occasioned General Massy's recall, Sir F. Roberts states in his official despatch, which will be found elsewhere, that "General Massy's orders were to advance from Kila Ausha up the road leading directly from the city of Kabul towards Arghandi and Ghazni; to proceed cautiously and quietly, feeling for the enemy; to communicate with General Macpherson, and to act in conformity with that officers' movements, but on no account to commit himself to an action until General Macpherson had engaged the enemy."

A LETTER from Col. Allen Johnson, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, to the Adjutant General, dated the 17th February, expresses the "grateful acknowledgments" of the Governor General in Council "of the great humanity which, from first to last, has marked the conduct of Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Roberts in the exercise of his arduous command." This letter, which is published in the latest *Gazette of India* along with correspondence and despatches describing the operations at Kabul and its vicinity from the 8th to the 24th of December last, also states that the Viceroy "shares the appreciation" expressed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the high ability, firmness, insight, and judgment displayed by Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Roberts throughout the events recorded in his administrative report, profession also of the brilliant conduct of the officers and men under his command to whose soldier-like instinct, intelligence, and courage on the most critical occasions, the success of the result was largely due."

COMMENTING upon the prospects of gold mining in Southern India, the *Pioneer* remarks:—"Whether the Wynaad is destined to revive the traditions of the golden Chersonese, or not, is very doubtful; but there can be no doubt that the district may soon yield enough gold to render it the most prosperous in India, and possibly even to affect the finances of the empire. If the gold-fields of the Wynaad, Colar, and other districts were thoroughly opened out, as those of Victoria have been, their produce might be sufficient to enable the 'home charges' of the Government to be paid in specie instead of in agricultural produce as they virtually are now; and whoever lives to see this condition of things attained will, of course, see an end to the difficulties of the Indian exchanges." This is certainly taking a hopeful view of the matter.

THE correspondent of a Madras paper gives quite a cheering account of the prospects of the Wynaad gold mining scheme. He says that fresh finds are being daily reported, and that in Devalah, the gold centre, and its surrounding land is becoming very valuable and plantations with mining rights are fetching high prices, an estate having recently changed hands for Rs. 60,000, the amount claimed as mining right being Rs. 30,000.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Siam, attended by a large suite, proposes to visit all the European capitals, and with that view will leave Bangkok in April next. His Majesty also purposes to make a tour in the United States, and arrangements will be made to place an U. S. man-of-war at his disposal in Southampton. The King is credited with possessing liberal views which his tour will probably tend further to develope. His Majesty is said to be particularly anxious to cultivate friendship with England.

AN advance into Kohistan, as well as a simultaneous move on Ghazni from Kabul, the Kurrum, and Kandahar, the *Pioneer* considers, would be a welcome relief to the monotony of the Afghan campaign. Unless an agreement can be made very soon with Mahomed Jan and the other leaders, one at least of the movements suggested will be the only alternative to an inglorious and difficult retreat to Jellalabad. A march into Kohistan might be accomplished without much difficulty, and would be sure to have good result; and down to the present time the Afghan war has been rather wanting in such circumstances.

THE example set at Kabul of organising mounted infantry, the Allahabad paper thinks, ought to be followed in the Kandahar column. It is quite time that the Indian Government had a large body of mounted infantry at its disposal, for they are admirably adapted for service in a country of valleys and hills, and where transport is scarce—that is, in Afghanistan and Central Asia generally.

AT Shanghai lately two able seamen of the P. and O steamer Nizam, named James Lee and Edward Westerdale, were charged with having broken open a chest of opium in the hold of the vessel, and stolen a large quantity of its contents. They were sentenced each to three months' hard labour.

GENERAL DAUD SHAH, who is now at Lahore, has recovered from his illness. It is stated that he means to write a history of Afghanistan in Persian, giving an account of the Anglo-Afghan wars, including the present, as also an account of his own journey to India. We hope the report is correct, and that he will tell the truth about the events connected with the massacre of September last.

SOUTHERN Persia seems to have escaped the horrors of a famine, but in Kurdistan, Armenia, and Western Persia, the people are in great distress. Major Trotter, R.E., telegraphed lately from Diabekr that money was earnestly needed to save life, by paying for the transport of grain from Bailburt. Appeals for help have also come from Erzerum, Van, Tabriz, Mosul, and Urumiyeh. According to the Russian *Golos*, the Government of the Caucasus has brought 1,000 quarters of grain for distribution amongst the distressed population of Julfa, on the frontier.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, in using the terms "purely imaginary" regarding the Afghan programme, as published by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, may, that paper says, of course justify them in the sense that every project is imaginary until realized. "But if the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant his hearers to infer that the programme, as we sketched it, was never entertained, then, with all deference to the Minister, we must say that he is wrong."

THE following list is published, in the *Gazette of India*, of officers serving under the several Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, including those of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, who have passed the high proficiency or degree of honour tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between 1st September 1878 and 31st August 1879:—

Mr. H. M. Durand, C. S., Persian, High Proficiency.
Lieut. R. H. Fraser (Madras), Persian, High Proficiency.
Surg. A. S. Jayaka (Bombay), Arabic, High Proficiency.
Capt. C. W. H. Saly (Bombay), Arabic, High Proficiency.
Lieut. J. S. King (Bombay), Persian, High Proficiency.
Mr. W. S. Hoey, B.A.S., (N. W. P.) Persian, High Proficiency.
Mr. P. Dale, B. C. S., (Oudh) Persian, High Proficiency.

A CEYLON paper learns that a fatal collision has occured in the Red Sea. It appears that the S. S. Kaisar, 1,578 tons and 170 horse power, came into collision with the steamer Eden, and was so badly injured as to cause her total loss.

PUNDIT DAYANAND SARASWATI SWAMI is a wag. A missionary, the Rev. J. Gray, wrote to the *Theosophist*, proposing that the Swami should be consent to continue his part in a discussion about Christianity in the columns of that journal. A Hindi translation of the reverend gentleman's letter having been supplied to the Swami, he says it does not suit him to carry on the discussion with Mr. Scott, but that if "any well-educated bishop should be ready to conduct a discussion of this kind," he (the Pundit) would accept his lordship's proposal.

THE Japan papers give a new version of the Chung How case. The *Japan Gazette* states:—The treaty made by Chung How with Russia for the rendition of Ili (Kuldja) is perfectly satisfactory to the imperial Government of China. The suspension of Chung How's rank, and the decree for inquiry is a mere form. He has, perhaps, acted upon his responsibility to some extent, although he had the full powers of a plenipotentiary-extraordinary. The very fact of his agreeing to pay an indemnity is against Chinese rule; he will resign his rank, ask for a penalty upon himself, a grave inquiry will be held, he will be censured and forgiven. It is a formal farce which means nothing; and has as much significance, and no more, as the phrase "your obedient servant" in a letter. Our information is consequently imperfect, but all we know is to the effect that Chung How's treaty is perfectly satisfactory to China. It makes a dangerous war unnecessary. It smoothes over and perhaps ends the difficulty of separation until lately growing fast in Mongolia and Manchuria; and, it is believed, gives to China the assistance of the Russian fleet in case Formosa and Korea should be menaced or attacked by Japan. At any rate the treaty secures the benevolent neutrality of Russia in what the Chinese regard as an imminent and unavoidable quarrel.

THE following is from the *Japan Weekly Mail*:—We learn from Hakodate that a very sad affair has occurred there lately which will probably have a fatal termination. Two English gentlemen, one a baronet, have been for some time past engaged in bear-hunting. Owing to the severity of the weather and want of sufficient precaution, one of them was severely frost-bitten. Mortification set in and the unfortunate gentleman's life is despaired of. We understand he now lies at a tea-house, some considerable distance from Hakodate, under the care of a Japanese doctor.

THE TROOPS.

THE head-quarter and six companies of 23rd Regt. N. I. will arrive at Carnac Bunder railway station by two special trains from Ahmednuggur at 2-20 p. m. and 3-20 p. m. on the 12th inst., and will embark for Kurrachee, on the Government hired S. S. Chilka. The strength is:—7 officers, 13 native officers, 503 men, 172 public and 30 private followers, and 7 horses. The two companies of the same Regt. as follows, now at Surat, are expected to arrive at the Marine Lines railway station at 6-40 a. m. on the 11th inst., and will, on arrival, be quartered in the Boree Bunder Line. They will embark from the Carnac Bunder with head-quarters of the Regt. on the 12th inst. Strength:—3 officers, 4 native officers, 144 men, 2 public and 9 private followers, and 1 horse.

THE head-quarter wing of the 24th Regt. N. I. will arrive at the Boree Bunder railway station by a special train from Khundwa at 7 a. m. on the 11th inst., and be encamped on the Esplanade, until their embarkation for Kurrachee in the Indian Government sailing ship Czarwitch, probably on the 18th inst. Strength:—4 officers, 10 native officers, 386 men, 20 public and 27 private followers, and 5 horses. The other wing of the same regiment is expected at Boree Bunder railway station by a special train from Khundwa at 7 a. m. on the 13th inst., and will join head-quarters wing at their camp, and will also embark for Kurrachee in the Czarwitch. Strength:—1 officer, 10 native officers, 253 men, 8 public and 7 private followers, and 1 horse.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "East Lynne," 9 p. m.

Second Methodist lecture, Grant Road, by Mr. Ram Chunder Bose, 8 p. m.

Esplanade Bandstand, Band 2-11th Regiment, 5.45 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Steamer Arrow arrived yesterday from Jamnuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Seaforth, for Alleppey; Lady Elizabeth, Madras; and Arago (s), Havre.

THE Maharaja of Ulwar is staying at the Adelphi Hotel (Pallonjee's).

A POONA paper hears that Major Daniell is about to proceed on leave to England, and that Major Wise will act for him during his absence.

SENT TO KERBELLA.—The dead body of a Mogul woman was removed on Monday last from the Mahomedan graveyard at Sonapore for transmission to Kerbella.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing with Friday, the 12th instant, the P. and O. Company's steamers with mails for Australia will leave Bombay fortnightly on Fridays instead of Saturdays as at present.

METHODIST LECTURE.—Mr. Ram Chunder Bose, from Northern India, will deliver a second lecture this evening to educated natives in the Methodist Church, Grant Road, commencing at 8 o'clock, to be followed by a free discussion. The public generally are invited.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE MEETING.—The *soirée* in connection with the annual meeting of the Bombay Temperance League was held yesterday evening at the Town Hall and was attended with much success. The meeting was presided over by Major G. W. Oldham, R. E., the president of the Bombay Temperance League. Details of the meeting will be given in our to-morrow's issue.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M. 2-11th Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening at 4-45:—

March	Gran pas on English Hand.....Brobsant.
Overture	Poet and Peasant.....Suppé.
Valses	Mien Schonster Tag in Berlin ...Gung'l.
Selection	Bohemian Gir l.....Balfe.
Valses	Wiener Blut.....Strauss.
Gallop	Wirt-Warr.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GOLF AT THE GYMKHANA.—The first competition for the Challenge Cup presented by the Wimbledon Golf Club was played off on the mornings of the 8th and 9th inst., a handicap was arranged upon the play, which finished very closely, but the scratch men were not in it. Arthur won the cup with the very good score of 113 strokes for 24 holes; and Gardner won the handicap with 107 strokes *net*—Dawson close up with 108. The following are the scores:—

Arthur	56	57	113	Cooper	63	64 127
Melvin	60	57	117	Dawson	63	64 127
Barr	59	59	118	Hewton	67	63 130
Roberts	58	62	120	Elliot	66	64 130
Bain	58	61	121	Simpson	67	66 133
Mo Intrie	61	61	122	Chrystal	68	67 135
Maxwell	58	65	123	Stiven	72	68 140
Gardner	65	62	127			

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's S.S. Kashgar, Commander E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour at 1 o'clock this morning with the English Mails of the 20th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Barker	Lt Col J R Stent
Miss A Simpson	Lt W S Birdwood
Mr and Mrs A L Morant	Major W Jacobs
Mr and Mrs L F Dykes	Capt W H Lyster
Mr and Mrs Moens and infant	Capt J E Massy
Mrs P-scock and child	Lt S Hawkes
Miss J R M Chamberlaine	Lt J P Leggatt
Miss Garstin	Maj W S Ball
Mr and Mrs E D. Southwell	Capt B Quinn
Mrs Stenhouse and infant	Capt J G Fenwick
Mr F E Midwood	Major W S Seton
Capt F Bowie	Mrs Malden
Major Atkinson	Mr S Lawrence
Mr E Hawkins	Mr J Brown.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Rev J B Rodrigues.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr G C Fortescue	Mr R West
Mr Pallologus	Mr J C Campbell
Mr R Steward	Major Peacock
Major Dagcell	Mr J Harkness
Capt Slade	Mr Fitch.
Mr T M Bowden	

FROM ADEN.—13 natives.

A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER OF LOWER MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request you to favour me with some information through the medium of your columns regarding the qualification of a practitioner at Lower Mahim? I am living there for a change, and may need medical assistance as I have a large family.

I occasionally see a gentleman driving in a native fashion gharry, and am informed he is a medical practitioner, Mr. Batliwala, P. M. P. G. M. C.

Will your kind readers inform me what the six letters affixed to the name mean, and whether they are obtained at the British or Indian Universities.—

Yours, &c., A. SMITH.

Lower Mahim, March 4.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

In our issue of the 5th inst., was published the substance of a petition presented to the High Court by Ebrahimbhoy Soomar for the winding-up of the abovenamed company by the court, for the removal of the liquidator, Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, &c. The liquidator, we are told by his solicitors, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, feels aggrieved by the publication of the substance of the petition without the substance of his answer to it. The "answer" is contained in an affidavit of the liquidator dated 23rd June, 1879; but it was not read or used in court so as to bring its contents to the knowledge of our Reporter either at any time before or on the 4th inst., when the liquidator's counsel told Mr. Justice Bayley he was happy to state that the parties had agreed to settle the matters of the petition out of court, and when the petition was withdrawn, each party paying his own costs.

We may state, however, that the liquidator, in his affidavit above referred to, denied the material allegations of the petition. He said the liquidations had been long since concluded, and that the company was now dissolved. There were liabilities of the company to which the shareholders could in any event be liable to contribute. At the meeting held to wind up the company voluntarily, the petitioner himself presided as chairman and certified to the correctness of the accounts which were made up to 31st December 1867. The shareholders were at the time well aware of the extent to which the firm was beneficially interested in the shares of the company. It was denied that the firm ever concocted a plan to appropriate the profits to themselves, although it was admitted that the liquidator's partner gradually purchased in the market nearly all the shares which many shareholders were anxious to get rid of, as the company was formed with unlimited liability. The balance sheet submitted to the meeting contained a true account of the capital, liabilities, and property and assets of the company; and the petitioner, it was alleged, carefully examined it before he signed it. Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed was not a friend or dependent of Mr. N. A. Wadia, the liquidator's partner, and no misrepresentations were made to the shareholders either by the liquidator or his partner in respect of any matter relating to the company. The liquidator was aware that any shareholder, if dissatisfied with the accounts of the firm of N. A. Wadia and Co. The firm were the owners by *bona fide* purchase of nearly all the shares at the time the company went into voluntary liquidation. No settlement was made with the object of concealing any irregularities in the affairs of the company; and no fraud was perpetrated on the shareholders. Only one share was purchased under exceptional circumstances for Rs. 3,500; and no other share was purchased for that amount or any other sum approaching that amount. With regard to the admissions alleged to have been made by Mr. N. A. Wadia in the "Mill Libel" case, the liquidator said he was not aware that any such admissions had been made. The petitioner, it was alleged, had filed the petition at the instigation of a Khoja merchant (we omit the name) who wished to use these proceedings as a lever to induce Mr. N. A. Wadia to withdraw a suit he has filed against him.

It is but fair to add that the petitioner, in a rejoinder of considerable length, contradicts the allegations made in the answering affidavit of the liquidator; and the latter, in a second affidavit, contradicts the allegations of the petitioner until we have contradictions piled upon contradictions of sufficient magnitude to bury the real truth at their bottom.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual meeting in connection with this valuable institution was held in the Convocation Hall of the University on Monday afternoon. The hall was filled with students and with European and native friends of the College, including several ladies. Among the company we noticed the following:—Drs. Moore, Henry Cook, Pinkerton, Lyon, Maconochie, Hojel, Dymock, Hughes, Blanc, Hatch, Hunter, Waters, Doolittle, Cody, Professors Hathornthwaite and Barrat, Mr. Mathews the Hon'ble Colonel Merriman, Colonel Mant, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Kemp, Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, Sakharam Arjun, Lisboa, Andrade, Gomes, Kunte, Pereira, Mesers. Dosabhoy Framjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Shunkar Pandurang Pandit, Manockjee Cursetjee, Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Deshmukh, Professor Kunte, Dr. Pandurang Gopal, Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, Messrs. Vishnu Ghanesham, Gangjee, and Curretjee R. Cama. The prizes won by the students in the several departments of College work during the year were distributed by His Excellency the Governor, who attended in the robes of the Chancellor of the University. Dr. Cook, the Principal of the College, read the annual report.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes, each recipient in carrying away his reward being heartily applauded by those present. Having performed this pleasing ceremony, His Excellency advanced towards the body of the hall and delivered the following address, which was listened to with profound attention:—

GENTLEMEN.—On being invited recently by your excellent Principal to address you on this annual occasion, I felt hesitation in complying, because, on the two annual occasions immediately preceding, I seemed to have exhausted topics which at present occur to me as suitable to be presented to you. But as this is my last opportunity of addressing you, I have complied. In my previous addresses delivered to you in 1878 and 1879 all, or nearly all, those subjects are noted which suggested themselves from my own particular point of view, as being applicable to the students of medicine in Western India. In the preparation of this address I have endeavoured to gather assistance from the thoughts of others who are far better qualified to speak on such subjects. For this purpose I have studied the annual addresses or introductory lectures delivered during the autumn of the three last years, 1877, 1878, and 1879, at the principal medical schools of London, and especially in the Schools of St. Mary's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, King's College, Middlesex Hospital, St. Thomas' Hospital, University College, Westminster Hospital, St. George's Hospital. The lecturers are all men distinguished either as scholars or as practitioners, or as teachers; and some of them—St. George Mivart and Ray Lankester—are celebrated. The thoughts expressed by the men in these introductory lectures are worthy of the attention of us all. On reading these many introductory lectures, we cannot fail to mark the lofty tone, the comprehensive thoughtfulness, the moral earnestness, the philanthropic enthusiasm, and the truly religious sentiment, by which they are pervaded. These are the noble qualities which the lecturers evidently desire to associate with the medical profession, and to impart to the students of the medical schools in London at the very outset of their studies. These are the fine reflections with which the teachers feel themselves inspired on a retrospect of their own long and successful careers in the profession, and with which they hope to inspire their pupils from the beginning to the termintion of that professional education which, though inaugurated at College, is to be continued to the end of active life. The lectures preach throughout a spirit of affectionate devotion to the medical profession, as a source of the purest satisfaction to those who engage in it heartily. Mr. Bird writes: "The profession which you and I have chosen may prove to each of us a source of mental and moral profit. Our daily vocation awakens the noblest emotions of our nature and promotes he charities of social life. It is free from party turmoil and sectarian jealousy. Pain and danger are the only passports to its good offices. The poor no less than the rich are entranced in its ministrations." It offers its benefits to men of every religion and to men of no religion at all." Dr. Sidney Coupland writes:—"I count it good fortune to belong to the profession of medicine. Bacon said that a life spent in the pursuit is well spent. If medicine has its disappointments, it brings much that compensates for them to those who follow it with their whole heart." Mr. Pick exhorts his hearers "to do something in the world, so that their names should be revered and honoured when their place shall know them no more and like those distant heavenly bodies whose light continues to reach us for years after they have become extinct, their light would continue to burn brightly like that of Hunter, Astley Cooper, and Brodie, after their earthly toil was over, and their names be remembered as having done some thing to advance their noble profession." And the lecturers seem to warn the students of the difficulty of this profession, and of the hopelessness of success in it without devotion to work, not only during the period of their studentship, but also during the remainder of their lives. Mr. Astley Bloxam gives a clear monition to his pupils that "their profession would demand the sacrifice of time, comfort, pecuniary even of health, in event of danger either to the public or to individuals; that its responsibilities could be discharged "only by work, incessant and prolonged." Mr. Warsaw addresses the students of the Royal Hospital Homer that he must work in disheartened by difficulties, or who bends to the storm will accomplish little; but that he, who is resolved to conquer, seldom fails. In several of the lectures special stress is laid on the necessity of medical students girding themselves beforehand with the armour of intellectual honesty. Dr. Robert Cory writes:—"One factor that moves you to work must be inquisitiveness. You will seek to satisfy this curiosity by observation and experiment. Besides this, there is another spirit which we must make our own—it is that of truthfulness." Dr. Begbie says:—"The student must be ready to submit his opinion to the proof of experiment, and to abandon it if the verdict goes against him on this appeal." Mr. Pick tells the students that "they must be true to their work; they must never think, they must be sure." Mr. Waggstaff warns his pupils that "one thing would make them honest in their work, careful, persevering, and courageous observers, that would make them do their duty to their profession, their fellow-creatures and themselves, was to take as their aim in all their work simply—truth. That would necessitate the proof of a statement before it was accepted. When a man accepted a statement without inquiry, he was to be congratulated upon his power of believing, but no upon his honesty." In connexion with this topic St. George Mivart, after offering the students some robust advice in deprecation of the tendency of what is called the "anodic" or know-nothing philosophy, writes:—"I allow no man to divide you on that unfortunate count in your reason with which nature has endowed you. Thus every one of you is the possessor of a fundamental enfeblement which saving from habitual uncertainty. We recognise the presence in every one of us of a principle which can transcend its own material condition of existence, can apprehend the essential nature of the multitudinous around us, can reflect on its own nature and behind, and its greatest qualities, namely, its power of apprehending the ideas of truth, beauty and goodness." Besides moral courage, the qualities of physical courage and manliness are declared to be essential to the medical profession. Mr. Astley Bloxam holds up before the students the example of one of their fellow-students Llewellyn, who was in charge of the wounded in a ship of war, and who, when the ship was sinking, was saved to save himself, but refused to leave his wounded comrades together with them—thus "dying in her cause faithful to the end." But while the development of the moral powers insisted upon throughout these lectures, great emphasis is placed upon the special culture of the perceptive powers and external senses. For instance, Mr. Henshaw writes:—"The special culture of the senses is necessary in our profession. Those senses must be taught to do their work as trained observing instruments. How essential it is for the eye to be taught to recognize in tantly a change in form or in colour. The ear, too, must be educated, for on a right appreciation of their sounds, a practitioner learns the state of the organs within the chest. By the sense of touch he detects the presence of an abscess or the temperature of a joint. Although the skill of the optician gained for us a new realm outside the range of unaided vision when he constructed the microscope, yet to see aright, the eye must have a special training. The murmurs of respiration, or the rush and reflow of the blood as it flows through the great centres of circulation, are heard to us only by means of the aid of a stethoscope, if the ear be untutored. While we extend the sweep of our knowledge by means of the microscope, the ophthalmoscope and the thermometer, let us watch lest our own organs of perception, the best instruments of all created by an Eternal Will, be unequal to the requirements of their higher duties." In order to perfect the eye and hand, the practice of drawing and delineation is strongly recommended. Mr. Henshaw, after alluding to the beautifully executed drawings by Sir Charles Bell and Sir Robert Carswell, tells the students:—"The practice of sketching in outline will assist you much in your work. You should sketch all you see under the microscope, and make outline drawings of your dissections. To the busy practitioner the rapid sketch of a morbid growth or the mere outline of a diseased limb may convey to the mind more than pages of careful notes. No diagrams in teaching are so good as those which come fresh from the hand of the teacher himself. Drawing educates not only the eye, but also the touch in a manner scarcely second to the use of the scalpel in the dissecting room. In many surgical operations the knife is carried in curves or in straight lines, it must be satisfactory to the surg on to feel that his eye has been previously exercised in these things, and will safely guide his hand." The same advice regarding practice in drawing was repeated to the students attending the Ophthalmic Hospital. Further, as assisting the memory, the expediency of note-taking and of recording observations is emphatically mentioned. Dr. Sidney Coupland directs the students that they should learn to rely less upon notes of all they see and hear—not relying on the vague impressions of unassisted memory. Dr. Macnamara advises them always to carry a note-book about with them to jot down what they see, hear, and do, in the hospital, reading the observations which will make more impression on the memory than hours spent in reading. Mr. Pare says that the practitioner who will carefully record his observations in his daily work will not only train his own mind, but will add to the stock of the treasury of his profession. In respect to the branches of the medical education and the steps and stages by which it should be pursued, the fullest statement is that by Mr. Bird, who says: "A anatomy and physiology are of very little aid from other branches of science, should occupy the student's chief attention during the first session. As a knowledge of the healthy structure of the frame is the basis of morbid anatomy and the keystone of surgery, so is chemistry an essential requisite to the study of physiology and therapeutics. Physiology, or the science of life, investigates the functions of plants and animals. The origin and nature of these changes of structure, to which every organ is liable, form the department of pathological anatomy, which substitutes demonstration for conjecture in the theory of disease, and develops the laws of diseased action. Therapeutics is that branch of the science of medicine which observes man in the state of disease, and ascertains the laws to be followed in those methods of cure which have been deduced from the principles of physiology and pathology. The knowledge of physiological therapeutics enables the scientific physician to determine the respective powers of nature and of art in promoting recovery from disease." But, while attention is claimed primarily for the studies most immediately pertaining to the medical profession, allusion is made to the cultivation of the allied sciences. Mr. Astley Bloxam advises his students "to add to their professional training, as far as possible, the allied sciences, botany, zoology, geology, and mineralogy. Without such knowledge they could scarcely hope to attain to any high position of medical skill." Dr. Griffin says that "rational treatment of disease must remain difficult so long as those preliminary portions of biology, the foundations upon which alone a true scientific method can rest, are not sufficiently advanced." He then comments on the development of etiology. He adverts to the specific charm of many poisons, mineral or organic, the condition of the multiplication or propagation of the organic poisons. He illustrates

BANKS.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the latter's house, near the Esplanade bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture and best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, &c., &c., the property of Allan F. Turner, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as vegetable and hotwater curry dishes, pickle and cruet, liquor and egg stands, table and dessert knives and forks, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French-polished teakwood furniture, such as a dining table in 3 pieces for 12 persons, pier, circular, round, oval, writing, dressing and washing tables, side board, whatnots, centre-ottoman, table kerosine lamps, drawing and dining room chairs, reclining couch, easy, reclining and folding chairs, a four-post iron bedstead with portmatan, &c., complete, camp cots, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, dispensas articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.
The property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 15th and TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, lately occupied by Mr. Arthur Crawford, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture of that mansion, consisting of a new grand rosewood pianoforte by Ks and, a small slate billiard table by J. Bennett, a bagatelle table, a large fish bowl with fish, best plateware by Elking ton, rich crockery and glassware, large handsome gilt pier glasses, handsome 36, 24, 18 and 8 light hanging chandeliers, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Bussorahs and Dutch woks, rich China and Japanese table ornaments, and (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a pair of very handsome thorough bred Australian horses, horoughly broken to single and double harness, 15. 2½ high, 5 years old, bright bay, with black points, also a thorough bred Australian saddle horse, 15-2, rising 5, bright bay, an English-built 4 seated barouche, a Kattiawar cow and calf, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government house road, Parell, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square piano, by "Schroder," an English built 4 seated open carriage, a handsome strong buggy, a handsom fast trotting bay Arab horses, &c., &c. the property of Mr. Reynolds, Esq.
Cata ogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 29th March next, at 1 P.M., in the upper saloons of Messrs. Soondy and Co., a very valuable collection of "Bric-a-brac," selected by a collector of considerable experience and taste, from the most famous districts of Japan, consisting of fans, cabinets, lacquered articles, ivory carvings, bronze ornaments of quaint designs, porcelain ware, &c., &c., forming altogether a collection seldom to be met with.

BENNETT & Co.
Bomb y, 10th March 1880.

NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE
AT BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1880,
[COMMENCING AT 7-30 A.M.]
TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION 12 well bred ARABIAN HORSES, and also some ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, the property of a dealer. The animals could be seen at Messrs. Scott and Co.'s Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum. The hand bill of the description and mark of the horses can be had on application to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES.

IN RED, DARK, or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Slates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay, upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Mody Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.
For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
INDIAN COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to RECEIVE for SUBMISSION to the Board of Directors of the Company in London TENDERS for the supply of twelve thousand tons of INDIAN COAL suitable for use in Locomotive Engines.
The Tenders must state the name of the Colliery from which the Coal tendered is to be obtained and the price per ton for which it will be deliver d into the Company's Locomotive Yard at Royapooram, Madras, where it will be weighed.
The Coal must be thoroughly screened and must be delivered as above, clean large and free from slack sand or dust, at the rate of not less than one thousand tons per mensem, commencing from the month of January 1881 or thereabouts.
Persons tendering are requested not to send samples unless they are specially requested to do so after the Tenders have been received.
Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Locomotive Coal," should be sent in on or before the 30th of July 1880.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender and no Tender will be replied to until sufficient time has elapsed, say three months from the date of receipt, to admit of a reference being made to the Board of Directors in London and the receipt of their reply.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Agent and Manager's Office, Royapooram Terminus, Madras, 1st March 1880.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.
FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No 1	EMPRESS...	Rs. 34	.....	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30	.....	,, 3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH...	,, 28	.....	,, 3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24	.....	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No 5	SUCCESS...	Rs. 24	.....	Rs. 2 8
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20	.....	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX.....	,, 18	.....	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18	.....	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH.....	,, 15	.....	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000		per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20	.....	Rs. 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE ...	,, 18	.....	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA..	,, 15	.....	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000		per 100
No 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18	.....	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA	,, 15	.....	,, 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG'S
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE NEW SPECIFIC.
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.
GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.
RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.
A SCIENTIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.
A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY:—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta. R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta. D. S. Koop & Co., Bombay. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. Barrie & Co., Madras. E. Plover & Co., Lahore and Simla. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore. J. Maitland & Co., Colombo. Cottare & Co., Bangalore.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO
whitens the teeth and prevents decay.
ROWLAND'S EUKONIA
is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.
ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.
THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and retail Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REV. D. DAVIES, Sunny-place, Ponthir, Mon., writes, Nov. 2 th, 1879: "Having suffered a most severe shock of the nervous system, through the very sudden death of my beloved wife, I was very much afraid that I would not be able to study and preach for many months. In this critical crisis, a friend advised me to procure 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills.' I am pleased to inform you that, after taking a few doses, I felt increased vigour of mind and body, and in a month was able to resume all my pastoral duties, and have continued to labour without interruption. As a remedy for nervous exhaustion, I consider 'Cobden's Pills' incomparable. I have given them to many who have been victims to neuralgia Pains, nervous indigestion, giddiness in the head, &c, and in all cases they have proved a perfect cure."
REV. T. C. HUME, Rector of Roydon, Diss, writes, Nov. 22nd, 1879: "I gave the 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills you sent me to the daughter of a parishioner who suffered intensely from Neuralgia, and she took them according to directions, and declares herself cured. This is not the only instance I have noticed their wonderful effects for the alleviation and, in fact, cure of this distressing complaint.
REV JOHN SHEWARD, of Milton, Kent, writes: "My nerves were so shattered that I dreaded the simplest duties, and lost all energy and pleasure in the performance of them. The despondency I endured became almost unbearable. Since taking 'Cobden's Pills,' the change in my health for the better is very marked. I have lost that horrible depression, my nerves are much stronger, and my general health very greatly improved. I cannot express how truly thankful I feel for the remarkable and pleasing change.
COBDEN'S PILLS (Quinine and Phosphorus)
Produce appetite and a healthy digestion. Renew the stomach. Restore the failing power. Remove sensations of fatigue. Produce sensations of exhilaration. Cause no after depression. Increase the capacity for mental and physical exertion. Produce clear complexions. Give a coolness and dexterity to the mind. Confer freshness, originality, and energy in the mental processes. Produce sensations of increased muscular power. Stimulate the nerve power. Cure Impotence.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY.—ROGERS & Co.,
PROPRIETORS, SUSSEX DRUG COMPANY BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 20s.	Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
Elastic or to Button.
Excellent quality, much approved.....18s. 6d.
Very superior .....21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality .....25s. 0d.
Salmon's, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots.....8s. 6d. & 9s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels.....7s. 0d. & 9s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers .....3s. 6d.
FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered*)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS
MATERIALS and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price sett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separate y from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

WAR!!!
O H WORLD
O H MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.
THE COST OF WAR.
"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud: I will build a school-house in every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the proclamation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.
WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!
"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce to whom she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pike in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.
HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED?
FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—
A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.
SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.
INJUDICIOUS DIET.
AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs: it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial to persons of feverish habit or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a delicious, pleasant,
COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, Feverishness, Fevers, inflammatory Diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.
In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poison the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required; and at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.
STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.
ANY EMERGENCY.
IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.
"SCIENCE IN LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adam*. CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's patent.
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—TREACHER & Co
N. B.—Trade supplied on liberal terms.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

THE FIRST CLASS CAMP KEYLESS PATENT LEVER WATCH
May be obtained for Rs. 20 only (Cash) at
EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
Out-station orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS.
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue..	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	,,	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash.....	,,	30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash.....	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REQUISITES FOR
TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.
For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time.
It is indispensable for the journey through from Calcutta to Bombay. Size 17 inches by 15½ inches by 13 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects.
A Box to contain about 9 lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water. Rs. 25. Smaller size. Rs. 20.

ENGLISH PICNIC BASKETS.
STRONG WICKER BASKETS, WITH 1 DIVISIONS AND STRAPS.
No. 1, with Tin for Provisions, Wicker-covered Bottle and Drinking Cup. Size 9½ by 6. Rs. 10.
No. 2, contains two Wicker-covered Bottles and Tumblers, Tin Box, two Crusts, Pickle Jar, two China Plates, and two Knives and Forks. Size 17 by 12½ by 9½. Price Rs. 20.

THE TRAVELLER'S CAMP CASE AND PORTABLE COMPANION.
This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing an enclosed Drinking Cup, a closing Dinner Knife, a Corkscrew, a closing Fork, a closing Dessert spoon, a small Opinder divided into three parts for Salt, Pepper and Mustard. Cash Price Rs. 16.
Folding Knife and Fork per pair Rs. 2.

THE ECONOMIC PORTABLE COOKING DISH.
Cooks Chops, Steaks, Fish, Eggs, &c., in Ten Minutes, without the use of Oil, Spirits, or Charcoal. No expense is needed for Fuel, as small pieces of crumpled paper are sufficient to Cook a Chop in Ten Minutes. Rs. 4.

THE ECONOMIC TEA KETTLE AND DISH COMBINED.
On the same principle as the above, with the addition of a Kettle. Water may be boiled in Three Minutes by the combustion of pieces of crumpled paper. Rs. 7.

THE AMERICAN POCKET STOVE.
A very portable article. It can be carried in a Gentleman's Pocket or a Lady's Reticule, and enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef Tea, Soups, &c. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Price of the Apparatus complete. Rs. 5.

CYPRUS STOVE.
The Newest, Strongest and Most Convenient of Portable Cooking Stoves. Rs. 6.

ECLIPSE COOKING STOVE.
Complete with Stove, Kettle, Saucepan and Frypan, Rs. 12.
RAILWAY CANDLE READING LAMP Rs. 6.
FOLDING CANDLE LAMP Rs. 4.

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.
Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat. It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing. From Rs. 10.

POCKET FILTER.
As supplied to every soldier in the Abyssinian Army and the Ashantee Expedition. Each Filter in neat flat case about 2½ in. diameter, by about 1½ in. in thickness; Weight about 8 ounces. Complete in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder. Price.....Rs. 4 0

"LE RAFRAICHISSOIR PARISIEN."
PARISIAN WINE BOTTLE-COOLER.
Cash Price Rs. 2 each; or Rs. 11 for half-a-dozen; or Rs. 21 per dozen.

LEATHER COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.
With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

½ pint size	Rs.	1	5	½ pint size	Rs. 2 8
,, ,, ...	,,	2	0	,, ,, ...	,, 3 0

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUPS.
Which consist of a Tumbler and of a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and is richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price Rs. 32.

Britannia Metal, Silver Plated	Rs.	14 0
Folding Cup, each Rs. 9 and	,,	5 0
Electro-plated ½ pint Mug	,,	3 8
Nest of Drinking Cups	,,	20 0
Pewter Drinking Cups	,,	1 12

FANS IN GREAT VARIETY. From Re. 1.
PLAYING CARDS. From Re. 1.
MAGIC INKSTAND, produce ink instantly by the addition of a little water. From Re. 1.
LEATHER COVERED POCKET INKSTAND, in great variety. From Re. 1-8.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9. RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark, Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8 8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.

GENTS' Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	20	0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	15	8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets	13	8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	20	0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	18	8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	15	8
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	12	0
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt..... each	9	8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt.....	9	8
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt	9	0
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	10	8
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat ...	9	8
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880.

THE DECEMBER OPERATIONS AT KABUL.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much gratification in directing the publication of the following correspondence with the despatches describing the operations of the force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., at Kabul and in its vicinity, from the 8th to the 24th December 1879.

From Colonel ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 5683-K, (Kabul Field Operations) dated Fort William, the 17th February, 1880.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1628, Camp, dated the 9th February 1880, forwarding, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the despatch of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., dated the 23rd January 1880, reporting the events at Kabul during the period between the 8th and the 24th December, 1879.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council unreservedly shares the appreciation expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the high ability, firmness, insight and judgment displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts throughout the events recorded in his admirable report, and also of the brilliant conduct of the officers and men under his command, to whose soldierlike instinct, intelligence and courage on the most critical occasions, the success of the result was largely due.

3. The Governor-General in Council desires also to add, to those of His Excellency, his grateful acknowledgments of the great humanity which, from first to last, has marked the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts in the exercise of his arduous command, and also to express the deep sense entertained by the Government of India of the irreparable loss sustained by the Queen and the whole Empire in the death of the brave men who have so nobly perished in the course of these operations.

4. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts' despatch, together with this correspondence, will be published in the *Gazette of India* at an early date.

From Major-General G. R. GREAVES, C. B., Adjutant-General in India, to Colonel ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 1628 Camp Kabul, dated Head Quarters, Fort William, the 9th February 1880.)

I AM directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to forward herewith the despatches of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. ROBERTS, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., dated 23rd January 1880, reporting the events at Kabul during the period between the 8th and the 24th December 1879.

2. I am at the same time to transmit a copy of a letter which has been sent to Sir F. S. Roberts, recording His Excellency's sentiments in regard to the manner in which the operations have been conducted, and Sir Frederick Haines trusts that the Government of India will concur in the views he has expressed.

A letter from the Adjutant-General in India, to Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. ROBERTS, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., Commanding Kabul Field Force, dated 9th February, stating Sir. Frederick Haines's conclusions on general Roberts's despatches, has been published.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S DESPATCH.

From Lieut-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V. C., Commanding in Eastern Afghanistan, to the Adjutant-General in India, Army Head Quarters, Calcutta,—(No. 1027, dated Head Quarters, Kabul Field Force, Camp Kabul, the 23rd January, 1880.)

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, an account of the military operations which have taken place in the neighbourhood of Kabul from the 8th to the 24th December last.

2. It will be in your recollection that, towards the end of November, a small column under Brigadier-General Baker, C. B., visited Maidan, about 25 miles from Kabul, in the direction of Ghazni, to enforce the collection of grain and forage which is ordinarily due from that district as part of the revenues of the State, and that General Baker had met with acts of open hostility, for which he was compelled to inflict summary punishment.

3. From time to time both before and after the return of this force, information reached me that disaffection was gaining ground in the western districts, and that the people of Maidan, Logar, and Wardak were in communication with the Kohistanis, in view of making a combined attack on the British position at Kabul.

4. The general political situation, as it developed itself in the early part of December, and the causes which appear to have contributed to produce it, may be briefly summarised as follows.

5. After the outbreak of last September and the massacre of our envoy, the advance of the British force from Ali Khel was too rapid to give the Afghans, as a nation, time to oppose it.

At Charasiab, the troops who had participated in the massacre, aided by large numbers of the disaffected townspeople, were conspicuously beaten in the open field; their organization as an armed body was at an end, and their leaders all sought personal safety in flight.

6. It appears probable that at this period the general expectation amongst the Afghans was that the British Government would exact a heavy retribution from the nation and city which then lay at its mercy, and that after English vengeance had been satisfied, the army would be withdrawn.

Forty years ago, an English massacre had been followed by a temporary occupation of the city of Kabul, and as Pollock and Nott, on that occasion, had sacked and destroyed the great bazaar and then retired, so now the people believed that some signal punishment would be succeeded by the withdrawal of our troops.

7. It thus happened that after the action at Charasiab there followed a period of expectation and doubt. The Afghans were waiting on events, and the time had not yet arrived when any national movement was possible.

8. But this pause was marked by certain occurrences which doubtless touched the national pride to the quick, and which were also susceptible of being used by the enemies of the British Government to excite into vivid fanaticism the religious sentiment which has ever formed a prominent trait in the Afghan character.

9. The spectacle of the prolonged occupation by foreign troops of the fortified cantonment which had been prepared by the late Amir Sher Ali for his own army; the capture of the large park of artillery, and of the vast munitions of war which had raised the military strength of the Afghans to a standard unequalled among Asiatic nations; the measures which had been taken to dismantle the Bala Hissar, the historical fortress of the nation and the residence of its kings and principal nobles; and lastly the imprisonment and deportation to India of the ex-Amir Mahomed Yakub Khan and his leading ministers, were all circumsances which conspired to inflame to a high degree the natural antipathy felt towards a foreign invader.

10. The temper of the people beiug in this condition it was clear that only mutual jealousy and distrust among the chiefs could prevent their making common cause against us, and that, if any sentiment could be found strong enough to dominate such internal dissensions, a powerful movement might be evoked, having for its object our own expulsion from the country.

11. Such an impulse was supplied by the fervent addresses to Mahomedan religious feeling made by the aged Moolla Mir Mahomed, commonly known as the Mushk-i-Alam; by the universal denunciation of the English in the mosques of every city and village; by the appeals of the ladies of Yakub Khan's family to the popular sympathies, and by the distribution of the concealed treasure which was at their command; and lastly by the expectation of sharing in the plunder of the British camp.

12. The Moollas in short became masters of the situation, and having once succeeded in subordinating private quarrels to hatred of the common foe, the movement rapidly passed through the phase of religious enthusiasm, and culminated in nothing less than a national rising against the English invaders. The memoirs of the disaster of 1841-42 were appealed to; it was urged that what had happened once might happen again; and the people were assured that if they would only rise suddenly and simultaneously the small English army in Sherpur might easily be driven from its position, and, as before, be overwhelmed in its retreat through the difficult passes which divide Afghanistan from India.

13. Such were the hopes of the chiefs and religious leaders who had now combined against the English infidels, and, according to the information which I received, their intention was to gain possession of the city and Bala Hissar, and, after occupying the numerous forts and villages in the neighbourhood of Sherpur, to surround the cantonments.

14. To attain this object, they arranged that the forces from the south, viz., from Logar, Zurmat, the Mongol and Jadran districts and intervening Ghilzai country should seize the range of hills which extend from the city towards Charasiab, and include the Bala Hissar and the high conical peak called the Takht-i-Shah; that the forces from Kohistan should occupy the Asmai heights and hills to the north of the city; while those from Maidan, Wardak, and the Ghazni direction moved upon the city from the westward.

15. As it was evident that if these several bodies once concentrated on Kabul, they would be joined by the disaffected portion of the people of the city and adjoining villages, I endeavoured to break up the combination before it came to a head, and to deal with the advancing forces in detail.

16. With this intent, I despatched, on the 8th December, Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., with the following column towards the west, viâ Killa Aushar and Arghandi, in order to meet the enemy and force him back on Maidan.

General MACPHERSON'S *Forces.*

4 guns F-A. Royal Horse Artillery.
4 ,, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
6 companies 67th Regiment—[401 men.]
3 9 men, 3rd Sikhs,
393 ,, 5th Goorkhas,
1 squadron, 9th Landers,
2 ,, 14th Bengal Lancers.

17. On the following day I ordered Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C. B., to proceed with the following small force via Charasiah and Lallidandur towards Maidan, and thus place himself across the line by which the enemy, after defeat by General Macpherson, would have to retire. To give time for the completion of this movement, and to draw the enemy forward by an appearance of hesitation, I halted General Macpherson at Killa Aushar on the 9th, and on that day a cavalry reconnaissance by Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, Assistant Quartermaster-General, discovered that large numbers of the enemy were moving northwards from Arghandi and Paghman towards Kohistan :—

General BAKER'S *Force.*

2½ squadrons, 5th Punjab Cavalry:
4 guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
25 men, Sappers and Miners.
450 men, 92nd Highlanders.
450 ,, 5th Punjab Infantry.

18. At the same time I heard that a considerable force of Kohistanis had collected at Karez Mir, about ten mills to the north of Kabul, and feeling how desirable it was to disperse them before they could be joined by the enemy hastening from the west, I directed General Macpherson to change his line of advance and attack the Kohtstanis, and as their country was unsuited to horse artillery and cavalry, I ordered him to leave the following portion of his column at Killa Aushar :—

General Macpherson took with him
1 squadron 14th Bengal Lancers;
leaving at Killa Aushar
4 guns F-A. R. H. A.
1 squadron 9th Lancers.
1 " 14th Bengal Lancers.

19. On reaching the Surkh Kotal, about two miles short of Karez Mir, General Macpherson found that his arrival was well timed, that the enemy from the west were still below him in the Paghman Valley, and that it was in his power to deal with the Kohistanis before a junction could be effected.

He accordingly attacked the Kohistanis vigorously and promptly, and drove them back with heavy loss.

Our casualties were one officer, Major A. Fitzhugh, 5th Goorkhas, slightly wounded, and six men wounded—two severely. The following are the casualties on 10th December :—

Wounded.
Major FitzHugh, 5th Goorkhas.
1 man ,, ,,
4 men, 3rd Sikhs. ,, ,,
1 man, 67th Regiment.
Officer 1, Rank and File British 1, Rank and File Native 5, total 7.

20. The enemy advancing from Maidan seemed inclined at first to ascend the Surkh Kotal from the Paghman Valley and assist the Kohistanis, but on seeing that our troops held all the commanding positions, and probably hearing of the defeat of their allies, they retreated towards Arghandi.

21. General Macpherson informed me of this by heliograph soon after noon on the 10th, and I at once ordered the horse artillery and cavalry from Killa Aushar to try and cut in on the enemy's line of retreat, strengthening the cavalry by two additional squadrons from Sherpur, and placing the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Gordon, Royal Horse Artillery.

This movement was unsuccessful, for as soon as the cavalry appeared, the enemy took shelter in the villages and on the skirts of the high hills which surround Paghman.

22. General Macpherson encamped on the night of the 10th at Karez Mir, and General Baker, who had steadily pursued his march by a very difficult road, halted a short distance to the west of Maidan.

GENERAL MASSY'S OPERATIONS ON THE 11TH.

23. DURING the day orders were sent to General Macpherson to march very early on the 11th., to follow the enemy observed retreating south and west by the Paghman Valley, and to endeavour to drive them towards General Baker; he was informed at the same time that the horse artillery and cavalry under Brigadier-General W. G. D. Massy would leave Killa Aushar at 9 A. M., and that he was to join them on the Arghandi road.

24. General Massy's orders were to advance from Killa Aushar by the road leading directly from the city of Kabul towards Arghandi and Ghazni; to proceed cautiously and quietly, feeling for the enemy to communicate with General Macpherson, and to act in conformity with that officer's movements, but on no account to commit himself to an action until General Macpherson had engaged the enemy.

General Massy had with him four guns, F-A., R- H. A., and three squadrons of cavalry (two of the 9th Lancers and one of the 14th Bengal Lancers.)

25 Instead of gaining the Ghazni road by the ordinary route, General Massy started across country, intending to strike that road beyond the village of Killa Kazi. He sent one troop of the 9th Lancers under Captain J. J. S. Chisholme to communicate with and ascertain the movements of General Macpherson, while a second troop, under Captain Bloomfield was used as an advanced guard. Captain Chisholme's troop did not again join General Massy.

26. Although, on nearing Killa Kazi, General Massy's advance guard reported to him that the enemy were in considerable force on the hills on either side of the Ghazni road, some three miles in advance, he still moved on. Shortly afterwards further reports were received by him that the enemy were coming down into the plain with the evident intention of attacking him. He then directed the horse artillery to open fire, in order to check their advance and detain them until he could hear something of General Macpherson's column.

27. Major Smyth-Windham commenced firing at a distance of 2,900 yards, but as this had not the desired effect, General Massy ordered the guns to be moved 400 yards nearer, and, finding that the enemy continued advancing, he directed the guns again to move forward. They came into action for the third time at 2,000 yards, and in this position remained until the opposing force arrived within 1,700 yards' range.

The enemy still maintaining a steady advance, General Massy dismounted 30 of the 9th Lancers, who commenced firing as soon as carbine range was reached. The enemy were in such force (General Massy reports 10,000) that the fire of the dismounted Lancers "had no appreciable effect."

28. About this time I arrived on the ground, having left Sherpur with the intention of taking command of Generals Macpherson's and Massy's united forces.

Seeing the inutility of continuing a cavalry and horse artillery action against an enemy in such an overwhelming strength, and on ground so unfavorable, I ordered General Massy to retire slowly, to at once find a road by which the guns could be brought away in safety, and to watch for an opportunity for the cavalry to charge, so as to give time to extricate the guns. The order regarding the necessity of finding a line of retreat for the guns was also to given to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, commanding the Royal Artillery, who had accompanied General Massy from Killa Aushar, where he had previously been in command.

29. The cavalry charges, gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Cleland, who was dangerously wounded, and by Captain Bloomfield Gough on the flank, were well delivered and did considerable execution, but did not succeed in checking the enemy for more than a few minutes. Shortly afterwards the artillery found their further movement in retirement stopped by a deep and narrow channel. Here, whilst searching for a passage across, I ordered a second cavalry charge, as a last hope of saving the guns; but this had still less effect than the first on the enemy, who were now coming rapidly forward, outflanking General Massy's troops on both sides, and maintaining a destructive fire. The guns could not be got over the deep channel, and it became absolutely necessary to spike and abandon them.

30. Immediately on reaching the ground, seeing that a retirement was inevitable, I had sent back orders to Sherpur to despatch 200 of the 72nd Highlanders with the least possible delay, to hold the gap at Deh Mozang, so as to prevent the enemy gaining possession of the city, and on this point I retired with the greater portion of the cavalry, who, by manœuvring in front of the enemy and keeping them in check, gave opportunity for the 72nd Highlanders to arrive at the gorge, which they did just in time to hold it, and to bar the enemy's passage.

31 During this retirement, the Squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, under the command of Captain J. P. C. Neville, was distinguished for its great steadiness and coolness; every credit is due to the officers (British and Native) non-commissioned officers and men for their behaviour on this occasion. Many men had lost their horses in the charges above related, and now instances of bravery in saving wounded and dismounted men from falling into the enemy's hands were numerous.

Brigadier-General Massy specially mentions Lieutenant and Adjutant E. B. M'Innis, and Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower, both of the 9th Lancers, for their gallantry; whilst I personally witnessed the devoted bravery of the Revd. J. W. Adams, the Chaplain attached to my force. Mr. Adams dismounted to assist a wounded man of the 9th Lancers, and, whilst so occupied, lost his horse; when making his way back on foot, and although the enemy were but a few yards distance from him, Mr. Adams regardless of his own safety, was mainly instrumental in saving the lives of two men of the 9th Lancers, who were caught under their horses, which had fallen in a water-course, and who, but for his aid, must have been speedily killed by the advancing enemy.

Captain J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie and Captain Bloomfield Gough, both of the 9th Lancers, distinguished themselves on this occasion; the former officer bringing the regiment out of action and remaining in the field until late in the day, although suffering from a severe contusion.

Brigadier-General Massy brings to notice the very forward conduct of Second-Lieutenant J. Hunter, 9th Lancers; and the following non-commissioned officers and men of that regiment are stated to have been conspicuous for their gallantry and coolness :—

Quartermaster Sergeant H. Finn.
Troop Sergeant-Major H. England.
Troop (now Regimental) Surgeon-Major R. Young, by whose gallantry and exertions Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland's life was saved.
Troop Sergeant Major H. Spittle, (since killed in action.)
Private H. Lougheed,
,, S. W. Haisent,
,, H. J. Oakes,
,, F. Druce.

32. The enemy, finding they were unable to enter the city, took ground to their right and occupied the Takht-i-Shah, all the slopes leading up to it and the large walled villages in Chardeh, thereby threatening the upper Bala Hissar.

The picquet on this position I had strengthened at an early hour in the day, and it was then held by 215 men of the 67th and 72nd Foot, under the command of Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, of the former regiment. During the night the enemy made repeated and determined attacks, but were on every occasion repulsed with loss; throughout, Captain Jarvis' dispositions for defence were able and soldier-like.

33. While these events were in progress, General Macpherson, who had marched from the Surkh Kotal at 8 a. m., moved in a south-westerly direction towards Argandi, but observing large bodies of the enemy crossing his front and proceeding towards Kabul, and hearing the firing of General Massy's guns on his left, he brought his right forward, and at 12-30 p. m., or about an hour after the cavalry and artillery had commenced retiring, he found himself very nearly on the ground where General Massy's action had been fought. Here he came across the rear of the enemy, who were speedily dispersed, some making for the hills above Killa Kazi others for the Chardeh Valley.

34. General Macpherson, not being fully informed of the result of General Massy's action, decided, about 3-30 p.m., to halt for the night at Killa Kazi. Soon afterwards he received an order from me, directing him to fall back on Deh Mozang, where he arrived at 7 p.m., thus still further securing the approach to the city.

35. When I fell back to the gap at Deh Mozang, Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C. B., Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quartermaster-General, thinking that the infantry that had been ordered from Sherpur might take the road by the Kotal to the north by Killa Aushar, went in that direction to meet them, and observing from this point that the ground where the guns were lying had been partially cleared of the enemy by the advance of General Macpherson's troops, he with the assistance of the officers (Major A. R. Badcock, Assistant Commissiary-General, H. M. Durand, Esq., C. S., Political Secretary, Captain T. Deane, Military Department, Captain G. W. Martin, Survey Department, and Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, R. A.) collected a small party of 9th Lancers, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Artillery men, who had remained with him, retraced his steps, and picking up, *en route*, a few soldiers belonging to General Macpherson's baggage guard, he was enabled to recover the guns, and to bring them into cantonments before night. They had been stripped of all moveable parts, and the ammunition boxes had been emptied; otherwise they were intact and were ready for use on the following day.

36. I returned to Sherpur by dark. In my absence Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., had been in command. His arrangements were all that could be desired, and I am much indebted to him for the quiet and order he maintained.

37. General Baker, on the morning of the 11th, started early from his encampment in the neighbourhood of Maidan, and found the enemy in considerable force, occupying the hills on either side of the Arghandi road. The main body of General Baker's force was allowed to proceed unmolested, but his rear guard and baggage were somewhat hotly attacked; owing, however, to the able manner in which the rear guard was commanded by Captain G. K. M'Callum, 92nd Highlanders, and to the energy of the officers* in charge of the Transport, the whole of the baggage was brought through in safety.

38. The advanced guard had in the meantime reached Arghandi, and found the enemy in possession of both sides of the gorge through which the road runs into the Chardeh Valley. Although late in the afternoon, it was necessary to dislodge the enemy from their position, commanding, as it did, the road to Kabul.

This was effected in a brilliant manner by a portion of the 92nd Highlanders under the command of Major G. S. White, and gallantly led by Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. Scott Napier.

General Baker encamped on the night of the 11th at Arghandi.

39. Several times during the day I tried to communicate with General Baker, in order that he might be kept acquainted with all that had been going on nearer Kabul; it was not, however, until early on the morning of the 12th, that by means of the heliograph, he learnt that the enemy were threatening the city in very considerable strength, that I had found it necessary to withdraw General Macpherson's brigade to Deh Mozang, and that it was my wish he should return at once, as it was important that the whole force should be concentrated in the neighbourhood of the city and cantonments.

40. During the night, Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C. B., with the Guide Cavalry and Infantry arrived. Foreseeing the probability of reinforcements being required, and thinking that troops coming from the direction of India would have a good effect politically, I had ordered Colonel Jenkins on the 7th December, to march on Kabul from Jagdalak.

41. The casualties which occurred during the 11th were as follows—

General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Killed.					Total. Killed.
1 man	...	3rd Sikhs.	Sepoys	..	2
1 man	...	5th Goorkhas.			
Wounded.					Wounded.
Lieut. W. Cook,	..	3rd Sikhs.	Officers	...	2
1 Native Officer	...	,,	Native officer	...	1
2 Men	..	,,	Sepoys	...	4
Major J. Cook, v. C..		5th Goorkhas.		Total..	7
2 men	..	,,			

General MASSY'S *Brigade.*

Killed.					Killed.
Lieut C J W Hearsey, 9th Lancers					
2nd-Lieut W P Ricardo	,,			Officers	4
16 men	..	,,	Rank and File.	British	16
36 horses	...	,,		Native	7
Lieut O E S Forbes, 14th Ben Lancers					
7 men	..	,,		Total...	27
8 horses	...	,,			
Lt E Hardy, F-A, Royal Horse Arty.			and horses	...	51
7 horses.	,,	,,			
Wounded.					Wounded.
Lieut-Col R S Cleland	9th Lancers				
Captain J A F H Stewart-Mackenzie,	19th Lancers			Officers	2
			Rank and File.	British	20
19 men	..	,,		Native	3
10 horses	...	,,			
3 men	...	14th Bengal Lancers		Total..	25
4 horses	...				
1 man		F-A. Royal Horse Arty.	and horses	...	16
2 horses	,,	,,			

General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed					Killed
1 man	5th Punjab Infantry		Sepoy		1
Wounded					Wounded
2 men	92nd Highlanders		Rank & File	British	2
5 ,,	5th Punjab Infantry			Native	9
4 ,,	No. 2 Mountain Battery			Follower	1
1 follower	,,	,,			
Making a total of					12

	Killed.				Killed.
	Officers	.. 4			
	Native officers	.. —			
Rank and File.	British	.. 16	Horses	...	51
	Native	.. 10			
		30			
		—	and horses	..	51
	Wounded.				Wounded.
	Officers	.. 4			
	Native officers	.. 1			
Rank and File.	British	.. 26	Horses	..	16
	Native	.. 16			
	Follower	.. 1			
		48	and horses	..	16

42. Feeling that the enemy could not be permitted to retain their commanding position on the Takht-i-Shah, I directed General Macpherson, on the morning of the 12th December, to endeavour to drive them from it by an attack from the Bala Hissar and Deh Mozang directions.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, of the 3rd Sikhs, was deputed to undertake this operation; the force placed at his disposal was—

2 guns, No. 1 Mountain Battery.
215 men, detachments 67th and 72nd Regiments.
150 ,, 3rd Sikhs.
195 ,, 5th Goorkhas.

Total 560 rifles and 2 mountain guns.

43. The crest of the Takht-i-Shah is naturally difficult; the slopes are very steep, strewn with jagged masses of rock and intersected with scarps, and the natural impediments with which the assaulting party had to contend were still further increased by breastworks which the enemy had thrown up at different points on the ascent of the peak, and behind which they were strongly posted and fought resolutely.

The position was an exceedingly formidable one, and after gallant attempts to carry it, which lasted during the greater part of the day, I ordered the assault to be deferred. I saw that to ensure success without very serious loss, and to prevent the enemy relieving and reinforcing the party holding the peak, as I had observed them to be doing during the day, it was necessary not only to attack in front, but to operate also on the enemy's line of retreat.

I therefore directed General Macpherson to hold the ground of which he had already gained possession, and informed him that on the following morning General Baker would co-operate with him from the Beni-Shahr side.

44. On the occasion of the attack on the Bala Hissar position and the subsequent counter-attack on the Takht-i-Shah, three non-commissioned officers,—Color-Sergeant W. Macdonald, Sergeants W. Cox and R. McIlveen, all of the 72nd Highlanders,—greatly distinguished themselves, especially Color-Sergeant Macdonald, by the cool and intelligent manner in which he superintended the construction of a breastwork under a very heavy fire.

Sergeant Cox on the following day again brought himself to notice by his coolness and judgment when escorting the wounded from the Bala Hissar hill to Sherpur.

45. During this day, the 12th December, General Baker's brigade returned to Sherpur. The enemy shewed themselves in considerable force in his rear and on both flanks, and the rear guard, which was ably commanded by Major H. M. Pratt, 5th Punjab Infantry, was at first closely pressed.

On the march, the little column was skilfully protected and covered by the 5th Punjab Cavalry, who under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Williams missed no opportunity of inflicting loss on the enemy.

46. Our casualties on the 12th were as follows :—

Brigadier-General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Killed.					Killed.
3 men	..	3rd Sikhs.	Rank & File	Natives	4
1 man	..	5th Goorkhas.			
Wounded					Wounded.
Lt. E.J.N. Fasken		3rd Sikhs.			
1 Native officer	..	3rd ,,		Officers	... 3
Major J. Cook, v. C.		5th Goorkhas, (since dead)		Native officers	... 1
			Rank & File	British..	2
6 men	..	5th ,,		Native	6
1 man	..	67th Regiment			—
Lt. C. H. Ferguson.		72nd Highlanders		Total..	12
1 man	..	72nd ,,			

Brigadier-General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed.					Killed.
1 man	..	5th Punjab Cavalry	Rank & File.	Native	1
Wounded					Wounded
1 man	..	5th Punjab Cavalry	Rank & File.	Natives	2
1 ,,	..	5th Punjab Infantry			

47. In furtherance of my intentions of the previous day, early on the morning of the 13th December, I despatched a force as follows under Brigadier-General Baker, with orders to proceed by the Bala Hissar road in the direction of Ben-i-Shahr, to seize the heights above that village, and to operate on the enemy's position on the Takht-i-Shah from the south-east :—

4 guns G-3rd Royal Artillery.
4 ,, No. 2 Mountain Battery.
1 squadron, 9th Lancers.
5th Punjab Cavalry.
6 companies, 92nd Highlanders.
7 ,, Guides Infantry.
300 rifles, 3rd Sikhs.
Afterwards reinforced by 150 rifles, 5th Punjab Infantry.

Brigadier-General Macpherson was at the same time instructed to act in conjunction with General Baker from the north of Bala Hissar direction.

48. Soon after passing the Bala Hissar, General Baker observed the enemy streaming out of the villages immediately below the Ben-i-Shahr ridge, the centre of which he seized by a bold and rapid movement, and thus cut the enemy's forces in two.

The commencement of the attack was covered by a heavy and well-directed fire from the eight guns at General Baker's disposal, ably commanded by Majors W. R. Craster and G. Swinley.

The 92nd Highlander's led the advance under Major G. S. White, who has so frequently distinguished himself during the present campaign, and the attack on the enemy's first position was gallantly headed, by Lieutenant St. John W. Forbes, who, together with the Color-Sergeant of the Company, James Drummond, was killed in a hand to hand fight.

The leading men of the 92nd Highlanders were most resolutely charged by the enemy, who had a very considerable advantage both in numbers and position. After the loss of the officer and color-sergeant, there was a momentary waver, when Lieutenant W. H. Dick Cunyngham rushed forward, and, gallantly exposing himself to the full fire, poured upon this point, rallied the men by his example and cheering words.

49. A large portion of the enemy being thus prevented from uniting themselves with those occupying the Takht-i-Shah, the 92nd Highlanders and Guides, covered by the fire of Major Swinley's guns, which had by this time gained the summit of the lower ridge, and aided by that of G-3rd Royal Artillery, from the plain below, continued the advance on the conical hill, fighting for some distance every foot of the way.

The position of the enemy was enormously strong, but by 11-30 a. m. the 92nd Highlanders and Guides had reached the summit, where they were met by some of the 72nd Highlanders, 3rd Sikhs, and 5th Goorkhas under the command of Major J. M. Sym, 5th Goorkhas, who had arrived there a few minutes before. Color-sergeant John Yule, 72nd Highlanders, was the first man up, and captured two standards. This gallant non-commissioned officer was, I regret to say, killed on the following day.

50. Large bodies of men were about this time seen issuing from the lower Bala Hissar and city, part of whom made for the heights of Siah Sang, whilst the rest, advancing towards Ben-i-Shahr, occupied two strongly fortified villages situated on either side of the road. One of these was captured by General Baker's troops on their return from the Takht-i-Shah; the other latter in the day by a detachment of the 5th Punjab Infantry, under Major Pratt, which I had sent from Sherpur to keep open communication with General Baker.

51. Observing the collection of men on the Siah Sang, and thinking that General Baker might have some difficulty in dealing with so many detached parties of the enemy, I despatched Brigadier-General Massy with the following cavalry brigade to his assistance. During this operation the Guides Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart were very successful, and made a grand charge, as did the 9th Lancers under Captain S. G. Butson, who was killed, as also were Sergeant-Major Spittle and three men; Captain J. J. S. Chisholme and Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower, with eight men of the same regiment being wounded :—

General Massy took with him from Sherpur—
1 squadron .. .. .. 9th Lancers.
2 ,, ... 14th Bengal Lancers.
—
and was joined on Sia Sang by—
2 squadrons .. .. .. 5th Punjaub Cavalry.
1 ,, ... 9th Lancers.
—
Total.. 6 Squadrons.

The Guides Cavalry were an independent command.

Notwithstanding the severity of his wound, Captain Chisholme remained in the saddle, and brought his regiment out of action.

The 5th Punjab Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams again distinguished themselves, Majors F. Hammond and J. C. Stewart both leading successful charges.

52. The result of the day's operations was very satisfactory. The enemy had been driven from the southern range, and their advance in that direction had been stopped; they had suffered greatly from our artillery and infantry fire when on the hill sides; and on the plain below they had been severely dealt with by the cavalry.

In the evening I recalled General Baker to cantonments, and directed General Macpherson to move from Deh Mozang and occupy the Bala Hissar heights, leaving the 5th Goorkhas to retain possession of the Takh-i-Shah.

* Capt W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot.
Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, 35th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Royal Hussars.

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on 27 June, 2017

53. Our casualties during the day were as follows:—

Brigadier-General BAKER'S *Brigade.*

Killed.			Killed.
Lieutenant St. John W. Forbes	92nd Highlanders.	Rank and File	Officer. 1
2 men	92nd "		British . 2
3 men	5th Punjab Cavalry		Native . 3
			Total 6

Wounded.			Wounded.
19 men	92nd Highlanders.	Rank and File.	British 19
1 man	No. 2 Mountain Battery		Native. 7
1 man	Guides Infantry.		
4 men	5th Punjab Infantry.		
1 man	3rd Sikhs.		
			Total... 26

Brigadier-General MACPHERSON'S *Brigade.*

Wounded.
1 camp-follower of 3rd Sikhs,

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Killed.			Killed.
Captain S. G. Butson	9th Lancers	Rank and File.	Officer ... 1
4 men	9th "		British... 4
3 men	Guides Cavalry.		Native.. 3
			Total... 8

Wounded.			Wounded.
Captain J. J. Scott Chisholme	9th Lancers.	Rank and File.	Officers. 2
Lieutenant C. J. W. Trower	9th "		Native . 9
8 men	9th "		
8 men	Guides Cavalry.		
1 man	14th Bengal Lancers.		Total.. 19

Making a total of—

Killed.		Horses Killed.	
Officers	2	9th Lancers	4
Rank and File. British	6	5th Punjab Cavalry	5
Native	6	14th Bengal Lancers	1
		Guides Cavalry	10
		Total	20

Wounded.		Horses Wounded.	
Officers	2	9th Lancers	8
Rank and File British	27	5th Punjab Cavalry	5
Native	16	14th Bengal Lancers	3
and follower	1	Guides Cavalry	16
		Total	32

(To be continued.)

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILIPPOPOLIS, FEB. 3.

HAVING come here on special business for the Porte, and having been detained here longer than I had anticipated, I have thought that your readers might be glad to have some authentic information with regard to this partly emancipated province; the inhabitants of which, though they have not obtained the full independence for which they are still intriguing, are, nevertheless, in possession of a liberty to which their forefathers for centuries were strangers. The journey neither had little or nothing of interest for me or for your readers. We are in the midst of the coldest winter that I have ever known, and the company which works the Roumelian railways does not think it necessary to provide the passengers with foot-warmers. There is but one buffet between Constantinople and Adrianople, although the journey occupies thirteen hours. We know who it is that "sends meat," and we also know who "sends cooks." One of those cooks have been sent to Tchorlon, and as we ate our nauseous meal, we inwardly hoped that he would soon be recalled by his employer. The other stations are destitute of accommodation, and the sanitary arrangements are disgraceful, yet the profits of the company by whom the line is worked are very great, though the bondholders out of whose money the railway was constructed have not received a penny of interest for four years. The trains travel with a terrible slowness. Occasionally we were cheered by a speed of eight miles an hour, but soon fell back to the normal six miles. To reach Adrianople by 8-30 p.m. you must leave Constantinople by 6 30 a. m., though the journey might easily be performed in six hours if the permanent way were in good order. There is nothing in the scenery of the line to compensate the traveller for the slowness of the train. On either side it is bordered by long reaches of dwarf brown downs, without trees, without houses, without cultivation, without much sign of life; here and there a few melancholy camels cross the tops of the downs and stand out against the cold grey sky in all their native ugliness. Here and there a few patient buffaloes seek a scanty meal. At every station a little crowd of refugees, mostly women and children, awaits the coming of the train upon the chance of extracting something from the charity of the passengers. As your carriage stops the refugees approach you with pallid cheeks, sullen brows, lack lustre eyes, and feeble languid halting gait. Touched by their intense misery you throw them some piastres and then a fearful scramble ensues which tells a horrible tale of misery and hunger. As the train moves on the poor wretches shrink back to the station to count their gains and to contend with the station master's poultry for such shelter as the exterior of the building affords against the bitter wind. Such is the country which stretches between the once proud capital of Turkey and the scarcely less proud city wherein the Sultans were wont to reside when they went forth at the head of their armies to do battle with the Russian or the Austrian. The station buildings appear to have been re-erected since the war. They are neat and even picturesque, but there is nothing good about them save their exterior. On arriving at Adrianople the traveller finds that he cannot proceed until the following morning, as in consequence of the defectuosities of the permanent way, the trains do not travel during the night. As he has to start at seven in the morning, and as the town is distant nearly four miles from the station, he naturally concludes to rest for the night at the station hotel and then his miseries culminate. No French cabaret, no Italian locanda, no Spanish posada can equal in horror the station hotel. It would strike terror to the soul of a Maritornes. The cuisine rivals that of Tchorlon in nastiness. I once heard a Scotch preacher declare that the children of the * * * * * have a strong "family likeness" to their father. The cook at Tchorlon and the cook at the station hotel at Adrianople have precisely this family likeness to each other and to their common parent. We remained at Adrianople for a day without much profit. The town swarms with refugees in the last stage of wretchedness. Little or nothing has been done to repair the damages caused by the Russians and Bulgarians during the war and the occupation, for the Turkish authorities are penniless, and, moreover, are crushed down by a sense of defeat and the weight of despair. Reouf Pasha, the Governor General, is a "good man struggling with adversity, and therefore, as an ancient poet has said, he is a sight for the gods," but his labours are like those of Sysyphus and will, I fear, have no speedier termination. Adrianople is one of the centres of the Imperial Ottoman Gendarmerie, which, as your readers probably know, is officered by Englishmen in the pay of the Porte. Colonel Blunt, who commands at Adrianople, has established a certain amount of order and would do much good if he were not crippled by want of force. He had at first 750 men, but even this force was inadequate. Now, however, he has but 150, as 600 of his men who were Turkish soldiers have been disbanded and sent back to their homes. Under all these circumstances Adrianople is rather a sad and depressing place, which looks as if desolation had seized the town for her own. If Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who came to Adrianople more than two hundred years ago with her husband, who was appointed Ambassador to the Porte, could but see Adrianople now, she would be altogether *désillusionnée. Then* the town was rich and flourishing and surrounded by a powerful camp, for the Sultan was waging war against the Austrians, and was, as sultans should be, at the head of his troops. Then she "saw him going to the mosque in grand state," preceded and followed by janissaries and spahis, and an almost endless train of horsemen and surrounded by his chosen guards, "the Bostandjis" (gardeners who were the household troops of the Sultan) who bore on their heads the jewelled peacock's plumes which are said to have formed part of the Byzantine regalia, and which may even yet be seen on high occasions of State. Of all this glory, what remains? Nothing but "cinders! ashes! dust!" After leaving Adrianople, and after crossing the frontier of Eastern Roumelia, there is a very considerable change, obviously the soil is more fertile, certainly there is great evidence of cultivation. Live stock abounds. The cottages of the peasants appear to be comfortable. The speed of the train is not increased, and there is absolutely no buffet between Adrianople and Philippopolis, although the journey occupies ten hours, but there is greater activity and alacrity at the stations which are guarded by the well equipped Militia and Gendarmerie of Eastern Roumelia. The smart uniforms and alert movements of these young fellows give a movement and an air of gaiety to the stations. I cannot say much for the physique of these young provincial soldiers. I am afraid that they would fare but badly if they came into contact with the tall and solidly built Turkish soldiers who belong to the best and most vigorous races of Asia Minor, and who are pretty much, in point of strength and hardihood and courage, what their forefathers were in the days of Orkhan and Othman. However, it may be that before the collision comes the members of the Eastern Roumelian Militia and Gendarmerie will have grown up into men. At present they are boys, and rather noisy and rackety boys, but to those who are accustomed to the stolid lethargy and apathy of Turkish youths, any kind of youthful activity is not unpleasing. Externally Philippopolis is a very picturesque town. It cannot compare with Rhodes, or with Chio, or with the Syrian Tripoli, or with Damascus, but it has charms of its own. Built partly on the plain which is washed by the waters of the Maritya and partly on two or three rugged rocks, its broken outlines have a special charm, and in the summer must, I think, be especially delightful to a painter. I have already written too much about buffets and hotels, that in the interest of the future traveller I must add a few words about the hotel in which, for my sins, I am located at Philippopolis. The hotel is very, oh! very cold, but the landlord and the waiters are civil and obliging, and I believe that if I were to die here they would do their best to bury me *en regle* and with all the honours. The cook is a capricious and fitful creature, but he has lucid intervals and then he gives us good dinners. I once heard a leading stockbroker declare that in his opinion Miss Eliza Cook "banged Tennyson to fits." I am prepared to adopt this phrase, and to say that when our cook has a lucid interval, he can bang not only Tchorlon, but Adrianople to "fits." Still, the Hotel Luxembourg has, two "disagreements." It has music and it has rats, and the two react on each other. Every evening towards 7 p. m. a band of young women takes possession of what is called the concert room of the hotel. Then they play or sing ordance until 5 a.m., or even later. This is not an institution peculiar to Philippopolis. In all the large towns of the region between here and the Danube there are troops of youug German (Austrian?) female musicians who are engaged for terms of years, who are boarded, lodged and clothed during their terms, on the expiration of which they return to their homes with an appreciable *dot* inasmuch as their actual wages are not paid until their terms are finished and they are about to go back to their own land. Presumably they come out here to earn a *dot* and they go back to marry. Heaven prosper them! Apparently they are very good girls. Each troupe is placed under the surveillance of a matron who looks after them pretty strictly, and notwithstanding the temptations to which they are subjected, I have heard nothing but what is good of them. But they do keep up their concert until a most unconscionable hour in the morning. They sing, they play, and occasionally they descend from their estrade and dance with the officers of the Eastern Roumelian Militia. Now, this is all very well until, we will say, 2. a. m., but when it runs on until 5. a. m. or even later, it is too much even for the rats of the hotel, and this brings me to the second disagreement of the Hotel Luxembourg. Last night I was suddenly awakened by an intimation that a large rat was sitting on the table by my bed side, and eating a biscuit which had been placed there. Rousing myself I saw this glutton enjoying himself. He had evidently been driven by the concert to take refuge in my quite room, and was now enjoying his supper after his escape from suffering. I sympathised with him, but I could not allow him to retain a position so close to my pillow, so I arose, and seeking some of the wood with which the stove is heated, I threw several pieces after him. The poor refugee went back to the concert with a melancholy squeak, and I have not seen him since. I believe that when he went back he called for the "Rataplan" and died. Adieu! Poor rat, I would gladly have retained thee, nor was it my fault that thou wast so very cold and so hunger bitten. I sincerely hope, and believe, that when I heaved a log of wood at thee I did not hit thee, but this is a detail. Although Philippopolis has been occupied for some centuries by the Turks, there is nothing Oriental about it, except a few minarets which stand out boldly from the plain. In all other respects it looks much as London or Paris, or Vienna must have looked three hundred years ago. The localisation of trades which was so conspicuous a feature of old London is reproduced here. The shops with open fronts and with shop boards on which the owners sit and carry on their manufacture or their trade in the full public gaze, are observable here just as they were in Chepe or Flete street three centuries since. But there is another curious similarity between old London and modern Philippopolis which has surprised me much. I have had in my time some slight knowledge of the old coaching inns of London, and strolling the other day through two or three of the khans of Philippopolis, I was struck with their extraordinary similarity to the old inns of London. Their architectural arrangements are such that I could have fancied I was standing in the courtyard of the Blue Boar, or the Swan with two Necks, or the White Hart, and looking up at the gallery which surrounded the apartments on the first floor. In one of them a shoeblack was cleaning boots in the court, while a shrill voiced Greek woman was looking down upon him from the gallery. I thought of Sam Weller and of the landlady who looked down upon him from the gallery of her inn and wanted to know why that "lazy Sam" did not bring up the boots, for the lady and gentleman who had come in, late on the previous evening and "in a pochay!" I should not have been surprised if, on looking round, I had seen Pickwick Pasha and Wardle Effendi waiting to make inquiries, or if Perker Effendi had interposed with a timely and suitable *backsheesh*, but I saw no one, and the vision fled. Philippopolis then is nothing more then than a decayed old European town, just such a town as you might have seen in many parts of the Continent in the sixteenth century—a town which has fallen asleep by the way side, and has been overgrown by weeds, but which is now waking up, and which still has in it the elements of life and the seeds of power. I cannot say much for the bazaars of Philippopolis. They contain very few curios, perhaps because, if there ever were any, the Russians bought them all. They contain some native cloths, some native furs of the Balkan cat, and of the Balkan fox, and these are sufficiently pretty and serviceable; but the bulk of the native wares in the bazaar consists of curious old agricultural implements which carry one back to the times when "Adam delved and Eve span." The late Sir Rowland Hill, the author of Penny Postage, had the curious, but natural and kindly fancy to form in his later years a museum of articles which could be bought for a penny, and had accumulated a very interesting and comprehensive collection. If he had come to Philippopolis he might have increased his collection largely. Still, *non cuivis contingit adire corinthum.* It was not vouchsafed him to come here, but I am happy in this semi-savage town to record this simple recollection of my old chief. So much for the externals of Philippopolis. Since the war and the occupation some good stone houses have been built, and others are in course of erection, but externally the changes are not great. In the political condition of the province there is an enormous change—a change which Europe does not realise, a change which the people of the province do not themselves recognise at present. Exposed as they are to internal dissensions; to the tracasseries of the foreign consuls, and to the sullen opposition of their firmer rulers they hardly feel that the war is over. They are always standing to their guns; always ready for the "alerte!" Always ready to march, always ready even in civil matters to see an enemy in every one who differs from them in opinion, still the organisation of the province proceeds.

Although, as I have stated, the Eastern Roumelians have not gained the perfect independence which they desiderate, their political condition is vastly improved. They have a Governor General of their own race and of their own religion, whose position is guaranteed to him for five years by the signatories to the Treaty of Berlin. They have a Provincial assembly, the first President of which is a man who, about three years ago, was sentenced to death by the Turks, and would assuredly have been hanged if the English and American Ministers at Constantinople had not interfered in his behalf. Every member of the Provincial Assembly has, during recent years, endured exile or imprisonment, or loss of property as a punishment for his political opinions.

The Minister of Public Works, who is the Governor General's most trusted counsellor, and may be regarded as the Prime Minister of Eastern Roumelia, was exiled for twelve years to Syria. Full freedom of education, full freedom of worship, and free courts of justice are secured under the guarantee of the European Powers, to the people of Eastern Roumelia, who have, moreover, a native Militia and a native Gendarmerie composed of men of their own religion and of their own race. It is true that the commandant and the officers down to the grade of captain are appointed and paid by the Sultan, but from the grade of captain inclusively all the members of the Militia and the Gendarmerie are Eastern Roumelians and are enrolled by the Governor General. There is a substantial freedom in these arrangements, which the Eastern Roumelians will appreciate and acknowledge, as in course of time they become more prosperous. They are at present very anxious—or at least the Bulgarian section of the people is very anxious—for a complete fusion with Bulgaria; it seems to me that it rests with the Turks to wean them from this desire, by making the infinitesimal scrap, which remains of the Turkish yoke, as light as it can be made. When the Eastern Roumelians discover that they have a real, though not a nominal independence of the Porte, they will think twice, and even three times, before they renew their demands for fusion with Bulgaria, which fusion would deprive them of independence. Take from them their own Governor General; merge their Provincial Assembly in the Bulgarian Assembly; deprive their leading ministers of office and emolument, and reduce Philippopolis from the rank of a capital to that of a second rate city. The Turks have yet one or two statesmen left, and if these statesmen were to exert themselves for the benefit of their country they would pet, and cosset, and conciliate the Eastern Roumelians by all means at their disposal. At the same time the Turks ought to do all in their power to improve the condition of the vilayet of Adrianople. Otherwise, while the Eastern Roumelians are stretching out their hands across the Balkans to grasp those of the Bulgarians, the people of the vilayet of Adrianople will be sighing for the flesh pots of Eastern Roumelia, and coveting a share in the free institutions which are beginning to make that province rich and prosperous. You might as well expect a half starved horse to remain in a barren ground when he can get into a clover field by jumping a fence as expect the wretched inhabitants of the vilayet of Adrianople to refrain from coveting a fusion with Eastern Roumelia. I have not much hope that the Eastern Roumelians will be patient, I have not much hope that the Turks will be wise. I have not much hope that the gradual but recently rapid decomposition of the Turkish Empire can be arrested. I have been in this country for more than four years, and during that time every movement of the Turkish Empire has been downward. The descent may now and then have been checked, but the lost ground has never been recovered. Still if wisdom prevailed the case is not yet desperate. At present I am sorry to say that wisdom does not prevail either at the Porte or in Eastern Roumelia. The Bulgarians, who have a numerical majority in the province, are naturally elated by their emancipation, and with their elation has come arrogance and also cruelty. They are absolute in the Council, they have a large majority in the Provincial Assembly, they have an overwhelming majority in the Militia and Gendarmerie, and they have a large preponderance in the courts of justice. Under these circumstances it would become them to be merciful, but they have been so long without mercy from others that they have not learned to display it themselves. Their hands are very heavy on the Greeks, whom they hate with the hatred which seems always to spring out of petty religious differences, and to be always in an inverse ratio to the importance of those differences. They are positively cruel to the Moslems, who are fast disappearing from the province, not with bag and baggage to the Asia from which their forefathers came, but without bag and baggage into the world to which their forefathers have gone before them. The Russians, on the whole, were not cruel or even unjust to the Moslems. When they ceased to occupy Eastern Roumelia they left a large sum of money, which was to be employed in the repatriation of the Turks; of this the Moslems have not as yet received a piastre. There are hundreds, nay thousands, of Turks who are on the very verge of starvation, but who, if they could receive the money which is due to them for the produce of their lands, would have wherewithal to live upon for more than a year, and until their lands once more became productive. These unhappy Moslems are for the most part unarmed. In some cases their arms have been taken away from them. In other cases they have sold them to purchase food. Thus, when the Bulgarians are so minded—and they often are so minded—they can assault these poor wretches with impunity. Of course Turkish misrule, during long years of Turkish power and arrogance, is primarily accountable for Bulgarian arrogance and cruelty; but it is impossible to avoid seeing that the innocent are paying forfeit for the guilty. "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." The Militia and Gendarmerie of Eastern Roumelia, which should maintain liberty and preserve order in the province, are but too prone to conduct themselves in a manner dangerous to liberty and subversive of order. Most of the members of the Militia and Gendarmerie are young and hot-headed; inflated by the possession of arms and uniform; and persuaded that they have only to advance on Constantinople to conquer it. They also belong to the secret societies, which have pullulated for so many years in the province, and the result is that their discipline is defective, and that occasionally they are mutinous. They recently took part in an illegal attempt on the part of the Bulgarians to seize a church which belonged to the Greeks, and had even been allowed by the Russians during the occupation to be a Greek church. The Bulgarians coveted this church not so much on account of its size or its sanctity, for it is a mere chapel, as on account of certain revenues with which it is endowed and which are applied to charitable and educational purposes. For forty-eight hours the church was in the hands of the Bulgarians. The Greek sacristan was beaten and wounded. The Greek priest was shut up in his house in the cloisters adjoining the church, and a wild mob danced fanatically round it, and so relieved themselves by religious gambades, as a theological entrechats of their superfluous enthusiasm. The Governor General, who is a Bulgarian by race, was unwilling to repress the energy of the Bulgarians. The commandant of the Militia and Gendarmerie, who is a good but somewhat weak officer, had not the force necessary to control his somewhat rebellious troops, and every thing seemed to threaten a disastrous outbreak. Fortunately the foreign consuls were firm, and for once united, and their energetic attitude compelled the Governor General to act, and to restore the church to the Greeks, who are its presumptible owners, subject, of course, to any decision of the courts of justice if the Bulgarians prefer any legal claim to its custody and use. This illegal attempt on the part of the Bulgarians to seize the Greek church took place on the morning of Christmas Day, old style—that is to say, on the 6th January. The Bulgarians sought to justify their act by a declaration that the church had been built and endowed with Bulgarian funds. The plain and honest truth is, that it was built and endowed many years ago, and before the schism between the Bulgarian and Greek sections of the common church. It is possible that some money may have been contributed by persons of pure Bulgarian race towards the erection and endowment of the church. It is certain that when the schism took place the church was left to the Greeks, and it is equally certain that when, during the Russian occupation, the Bulgarians demanded the cession of the church, the Russians who, most assuredly, were actuated by a sentiment of justice, refused to take the church away from the Greeks. That the Bulgarians should attempt to take it by violence is no more than might be expected from a Tartar race which has lost none of the characteristics which it brought from Northern Asia. That the newly organised Militia and Gendarmerie of the province should have been as disorderly as the people is no more than might have been expected from young men, or I will rather say, from boys influenced with the possession of a new power and anxious to use that power, at all hazards, against the miserable residue of ancient enemies. Shortly after these events had occurred it came into the mind of these enthusiastic Bulgarians that they would have a ball to commemorate the capture of Philippopolis by the Russians. Now, if it had been simply a ball of unofficial people no one could have made any very strong objection; but it was not right that the commandant and the chief officers of the Militia and Gendarmerie, who are actually in the pay of the Sultan, should take a part in this shining outrage against their employer and master. For all that they did take such a part. Indeed, the weak complaisance of the commandant, who is also director of the International Club, had permitted that this ball to commemorate the fast approaching downfall of Turkey should take place in the rooms of the club. Once more the firmness of the foreign consuls, led by Mr. Michell, the English Consul General, prevailed. The ball took place but not in the salons of the International Club. It was frequented by many persons, but not by those who bear the uniform and receive the pay of the Sultan, and who at the last moment were forbidden to attend it. The Governor General had been brought to see, that it did not accord with his position to congratulate his Sovereign on the loss of a province. The commandant of Militia and Gendarmerie had been brought to see, that it did not comport with his behaviour as a gentleman, or with his conduct as a soldier, to permit his troops publicly to insult their sovereign, and publicly to give a certain vogue to Russian aspirations which possibly might fade away if they were not fanned by the rival currents of Bulgarian ambition. It must be admitted that, in the appointment of General Vitalis Pasha to be the former commandant of the Roumelian Militia and Gendarmerie, a grave error was committed by the Turkish Government, and that the conduct of General Vitalis during his short period of office has led to much of the insubordination which has been but too conspicuous. General Vitalis served in the French army during the Crimean war, and I have been told that he proved himself a good and brave soldier. But he is wholly unqualified to command, and his manner is boisterous and turbulent. Indeed, were it not that he is believed to have fought well, men would regard him as a "bobadil" or an "ancient pistol," or a "capitaine fracasse." He was in hot water from the day of his arrival here; first with General Stolypine, who was still here; and afterwards with the Roumelian Government and with his own troops. Since his recall to Constantinople, which was effected mainly by the English Consul General, he has printed and circulated an account of his mission to Eastern Roumelia, and this account is so worded as to carry with it its author's condemnation. Thus he writes in one place of Aleko Pasha, the Governor General:—"I believed him as in spite of his wretched reputation, I did not think he could lie with so much impudence." He writes elsewhere, that in a discussion which he had with the Minister of Public Works, he told that functionary that "if he would pick his teeth he would find some remains of the bread which the charity of the Porte had given him." He tells us that he failed to convince Aleko Pasha on a particular occasion, and adds this polite reflection:—"It is useless to try to make a jackass drink when he is not thirsty." Having on another occasion to harangue his troops, he made the cheering remark that "if ever they fought with the Turks, they would be crushed like so many bugs." After his recall to Constantinople, Aleko Pasha and his Minister of Public Works had occasion to visit the capital. Meeting them, in the presence of the Grand Vizier, he told them in plain words that they were "liars and traitors, anddeserved to be hanged." He subsequently challenged them both. I need hardly state his challenge was not accepted. The conduct of General Vitalis has damaged the Porte greatly with the new Militia and Gendarmerie, and it has had a further disadvantage. Immediately after the completion of the organic statute by the European Commission, a difference arose between the Porte and the province with regard to the interpretation of that part of the statute which relates to the posts and telegraphs. After much fruitless correspondence a brother of General Vitalis, who is an officer of the Ottoman Post Office, was sent to Philippopolis to endeavour to effect a settlement. Vitalis the second is a man of much the same temperament as Vitalis the first, but his name alone was sufficient to render him useless as a negotiator. The Roumelian Ministers have steadily refused to treat with him, and though the organic statute has been law for ten months, its provisions with regard to the posts and telegraphs have never been carried out. The sums due to the Porte under the statute, on account of posts and telegraphs, have been withheld up to the present time. General Strecker, who has replaced General Vitalis, is a good administrator, and a man of conciliatory manner, but there are those who think that he is scarcely firm enough for the turbulent spirits whom he has to control. You will perceive from what I have written that there are still some elements of discord in the province. The latent fires are indeed covered over by a thin crust of lava, but a needless footstep may at any time pierce the crust and let the flames break forth. The organic statute is the subject of continual dissension, for the Bulgarians, as a rule, want to get more out of it than those who framed it intended them to have: whilst the Turks continually strive to construe it in the narrowest and hardest fashion. Under these circumstances there is rather a gloomy prospect before us, but even now, if the contending parties would yield a little on either side, a *modus vivendi* might still be found.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

BY Lord Angley's death Beaudesert is disqualified for the Two Thousand, but fortunately for his purchasers, Lord Allington and Sir F. Johnstone, he was entered in the Derby and Leger in Mr. W. Brown's name. Mr. Gretton is not so lucky, as all Perstonpans engagements have become void. This has, of course, brought up the old discussion as to altering the law which renders such nominations void, but it is not so easy to see how the law is to be altered. Suppose an owner were to die without selling his horse, could his heirs, executors, &c., be made liable in the same way as if the liability had been transferred to a purchaser, as proposed? If not, all nominators would not stand on the same footing.

AT one of the London Clubs 200 to 5 was laid about the double event, the Two Thousand and the Derby, the taker naming Mask and Robert the Devil.

AMONG the bankrupts gazetted on Tuesday evening was Sir Charles Legard, Bart., 28, Charles-street, Berkeley Square, London.

RECENTLY several double-event bets of 1,000 to 40 and 1,000 to 30 have been taken about naming the winners of the Two Thousand Guineas, and the Derby, and as in all these bets Mask was the first animal named, we may expect to hear deep groanings from the bookmakers. There is no doubt they have been very smartly hit, and but little sympathy is felt for them.

MR. C. D. FRENCH, of Queenstown, South Africa, has purchased Conductor by Maccaroni out of Flicker and Scone, by Brown Bread out of Precaution, from W. Burton, and they have left for Africa.

WESTON is out with a statement that he taught O'Leary to walk in the first place, and "can teach him to go 550 miles, provided his heart has not lost its courage since he lost the Astley belt." Weston will gladly accommodate him with a race. The stake must be large, and the contest must take place in London. Weston names 5,000 dols. a side, go as you please, 142 consecutive hours, and prefers to walk in London, "because it is neutral ground."

BILLIARD matches have been to the fore, and gossip hints at a youthful aspirant who will knock holes into Mitchell, or even Cook.

W. MITCHELL expresses his willingness to meet W. Cook, the champion billiardist, in a game, 1,000 up. Cook to concede 200 points, for £200 a side, the match to come off on the 3rd of March.

HANLAN, it is stated, can be accommodated with a match against Edward. Trickett, for no less a sum than £2,000, if he will visit Australia.

ENORMOUS interest appears to be taken in New York in the pending fight for the championship of America and £400 between Paddy Ryan and Joe Goss.

JOHN BOWYER, of Mitcham, the last number of the old "B" eleven, which some years ago used to play against an "England" eleven at Lords from time to time, died on Tuesday in his 90th year, having been born on June 18th, 1790.

A NOVEL feat with dumb-bells took place at Denver, Col., on December 22nd. Charles Allen attempted to lift a dumbbell weighing 13lbs 2oz, 8,431 times inside of 4h. 31mins. He lifted it 7,035 times in 3h. 35mins, and fell exhausted.

RECENTLY a cricket match came off on the ice which covered a pond near Neath, the players wearing skates. The teams being composed of well-known cricketers, some good scores were made, though the mishaps were numerous. Swansea scored 126, and Cadoxton, who were greatly aided by a retriever, which was allowed to play on their side, totalled 341.—*Asian.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 a.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·963
Temperature of the Air	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	·603
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8.	6.3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind*	NE, NNW, N, NNW.
Govement of wind in 24 hours*	309.

* From midnight to midnight.

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